

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS, &c

VOL. XVII.—No. 609.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

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Latest Advices.

Ports.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received April 24.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 8	Feb. 26	Mar. 9
Yedo	—	—	" 5
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 5
Hakodadi	—	—	" 5
Nagasaki	—	—	" 5
CHINA—Peking	—	—	Feb. 28
Tien-tsin	—	—	Mar. 5
Chefoo	—	—	" 4
New-chwang	—	—	Feb. 16
Hankow	" 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 7
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 7
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 8
Shanghai	" 22	" 6	" 13
Ningpo	—	—	" 10
Foochow	" 22	" 6	" 13
Formosa	—	—	" 8
Amoy	—	—	" 16
Swatow	—	—	" 18
Hong Kong	Feb. 5	" 15	" 18
Canton	—	—	" 16
Macao	—	—	" 17
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila	Jan. 15	Feb. 21	" 10
COCHIN-CHINA	—	—	—
Saigon	" 29	Mar. 5	" 21
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	" 19
BORNEO—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	" 8
Sarawak	—	—	" 13
JAVA—Batavia	Feb. 19	" 16	" 20
Samarang	—	—	" 14
Sourabaya	—	—	" 18
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	" 19	" 23	" 25
Penang	" 19	" 21	" 27
CEYLON—	—	—	—
Galle	Mar. 5	" 25	April 3
Colombo	" 5	" 27	" 1

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, bringing the above advices, was delivered, via Brindisi, on Saturday, being two days early. The Pacific mail from Yokohama March 9, reached London, via San Francisco, on the 19th inst. The next inward (French) mail, with advices Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong 25th March, Singapore 2nd April, which is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, reached Suez on the 22nd inst., being one day in advance of its due date.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, arrived April 21.—From Shanghai: Dr. Valentine. From Singapore: Mr. B. Pryce. To Venice.—From Shanghai: Mr. Duchmuller, Mr. A. A. Turnbull. From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Duff.
By last mail to Brindisi, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Asia*, arrived April 15.—From Yokohama: Mr. Noyer, Mr. Francois. From Shanghai: Messrs. Mingain, Corp. Lund, Alcott. From Hong Kong: Sir Arthur Kennedy and Miss Kennedy, Messrs. O'Callaghan, Ladoue, Muller, Da Souza, Bonde, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Astoiquia, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto-Bastos. From Saigon: Messrs. Wilson, Granger, Legendre. From Batavia: Messrs. Mispelbloom, Zurryn, Nieuwenhuysen, Last, Van Vliet, Van Delden, Zuyenhirt, Rinsbergen, Cezar. From Singapore: Messrs. Sporrer, Cazes, Gambo, Dubois. From Galle: Messrs. Cameron, Clarke, Soames, Burton, Nichol, Sackville, Claremont, Mackenzie.
Per steamer *Hector* (Holt's line), expected to arrive April 27.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Spence and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and four children. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Furze, Mr. R. S. Stretton. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. de Levan, Mrs. Smith and two children, Messrs. Carlisle and Jamrach. From Penang: Captain Hatchell and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Vreitel, Captain Smith. For Suez: Mr. O'Peyr.
To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, expected to arrive May 3.—From Yokohama: Mr. F. Mercer. From Shanghai: Mr. F. A. Sheppard. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. A. Napier, Lieut. F. Symes, R.N. From Singapore: Mr. W. Baynes, Mrs. Davis and two children, Lieut. Warton, Mr. and Mrs. Leidenburg, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. T. Heishom, one naval officer, and five seamen, Surgeon Cruikshank. From Penang: Mr. A. Brown and three children, Master D. A. M. Brown, Mr. S. C. Brown. From Galle: Mr. Coke, R.N.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, April 25.—To Galle: Mr. Lorentzen, Mr. Dick, Miss Knox. To Singapore: Mr. Edward Jackson, Miss Jackson, Master Jackson, and one second-class passenger. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudig, Mr. J. Schlette. To Saigon: Mr. Cogset. To Hong Kong: Capt. Tyler and one second-class passenger. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Loup, Mr. C. M. Dyce, and one second-class passenger.
Per French steamer *Asia*, from Marseilles, May 9.—To Galle: Mr. A. Y. Buchanan, Mr. de Saram, and one second-class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. Banlouze. To Shanghai: Mgr. Véroilles and eight second-class passengers. To Yokohama: Miss Stuckens.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, April 22.—To Ceylon: Mr. R. Maclean, Mr. Fitzclarence, Mr. H. White, Mr. A. T. Atchinson, Mr. R. Serkings. To Singapore: Mr. C. W. Conington, Miss Bush, Mr. A. P. Mackenzie, Mrs. Dalziel, Mrs. Geiger. To Hong Kong: Mr. Baker. To Yokohama: Mrs. Rose, Mr. C. J. Manning, Mr. T. Z. Sawa, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. Johnstone.
Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Venice, April 30.—To Shanghai: Mr. T. Smith.
Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, May 3.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. B. Gibb, Mr. R. H. Boyd.
Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, May 6.—To Ceylon: Mr. A. Young Adams. To Hong Kong: Rev. J. Walker. To Yokohama: Rev. and Mrs. H. Maundrell.
Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Venice, May 14.—To Galle: Mr. Billbrough.

Per steamer *Glaucus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, April 23.—To Singapore: Mr. Jones, Mr. Walls and three children. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wilson. To Shanghai: Mrs. Davies, Mr. Marshall.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 9th March; no later mail from London had been received. The *Japan Mail* supplies the following summary of news:—

The departure of the Marines has been the great event of the week, and the depression in commercial affairs which is so marked seems increased by the unusual quiet of the Settlement. Our landscape has lost "its dash of red," and is now colourless enough. The troops will be much missed by the Japanese in and near Yokohama, to whom they were a source of considerable revenue, and society loses an agreeable ingredient which, in a dull place like this, it can ill spare.

On the 5th March the Royal Marine Battalion was marched to the English Hatoba for embarkation in the troopship *Adventure*. The road was lined with the friends of the departing troops, all anxious to say or signal an adieu to those whom they were so soon to lose, or to testify by their enthusiastic farewell the good-will which they entertained towards them. On approaching the French Barracks the Battalion was received with the cheers of the French soldiers, who subsequently joined in the march, and passing down the Bund, amidst a throng of admirers and well-wishers reached the English Hatoba, where, at about half-past-three o'clock, they embarked in the boats provided for them. At about the same hour the French forces were embarked on the M.M. s.s. *Tanais*, and next morning both took their departure for Hong Kong. The British Marines numbered 250 men and nineteen officers, and the French corps 100 officers and men. The following communication has been addressed by Sir Harry Parkes, to Colonel Richards, commanding the Royal Marine Battalion:—

On the departure of the battalion of Royal Marines under your command I feel it a duty to you and to your officers and men to express the sense I entertain of the services and conduct of your corps during its stay in Japan. Your battalion has been stationed at Yokohama for three years and a half, and during two of those years I have myself been a constant witness of the high order and efficiency in which it has been maintained. You have preserved throughout that period the most friendly and harmonious relations with the Japanese officers and people, and with the French detachment associated with you in the service in which you have been engaged, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that in conjunction with that detachment you have well fulfilled the delicate task of protecting a foreign community on foreign soil, without offending the feelings either of the Government or of the

people of the country in which you have been stationed. Your work, indeed, has been one of co-operation with that Government, and they have not been slow to acknowledge the assistance they have derived from our troops during a time of exceptional political difficulty.

Arrangements having been made for the launch of the gun-boat *Seiki* (which has been for some two years past in course of construction at the Imperial Arsenal for the service of the Imperial Navy) in the presence of the Mikado, his Majesty left Yedo on the 5th March by special train, for the purpose of embarking on the corvette *Riojokan*, which had been detached for this service, and which was lying in the Yokohama roadstead. On alighting at the Yokohama Terminus his Majesty was received by the Director of Railways, Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., and several native officials, and at once proceeded in his carriage, under escort of a party of the Imperial Lancers, to the English Hatoba, where he embarked and proceeded on board the *Riojokan*. The war vessels in harbour, which were gaily decorated in honour of the occasion, manned their yards as the Imperial party passed on its way to the *Riojokan*, the crew of H.M.S. *Thalia* cheering loudly as his Majesty's boat passed their vessel. The ships then fired a Royal salute, and after a very brief delay the *Riojokan* got under way, and in company with the *Stonewall* and the Lighthouse tender, steamed down the Bay to Yokoska, at about half-past twelve o'clock. Preparations had been made for his Majesty's reception at a landing-stage erected in front of the bureaux of the Dockyard, and a guard of honour of the Imperial Marines was drawn up on either side of the quay. After a brief delay His Majesty proceeded to visit the chief workshops of the Dockyard. In one of these the engines which had been constructed for the use of the *Seiki*, were pointed out to him, and appeared to excite his interest. Passing subsequently to the Foundry he witnessed the casting of a heavy piece of metal intended as portion of a cylinder. His Majesty was then conducted to the slip on which the *Seiki* had been built, near which a balcony had been erected to accommodate him and the members of his suite, and whence he witnessed the preparations. The launch was happily accomplished without hitch or hindrance, and the elegant vessel shot gracefully into the water on the last wedge being withdrawn from her side. His Majesty addressed a short congratulatory speech to the officers of the Dockyard, reading it in Japanese from a scroll which he unfolded, and on descending from the balcony received Mr. Verry's reply, which was duly interpreted to him.

The *Seiki* has been designed by and built under the superintendence of M. Thibaudier, of the Imperial Arsenal. She is approximately 190 feet long, 30 feet in breadth, and of 250 nominal horse-power. She is constructed of well-seasoned *kiaki*, and is intended to carry one large deck gun and three smaller pieces, an armament by no means excessive. Her graceful lines were much admired, and exhibit that elegance of design which still supremely distinguishes the naval architecture of France. It may be added that the *Seiki* is the first purely war vessel built at Yokoska, a circumstance which lends a peculiar interest to the Imperial ceremony. His Majesty, on his return journey to Yedo, landed under a salute from the men-of-war in harbour, at about half-past twelve o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the capital in a special train.

One evening this week as Mr. Mason, secretary to General Williams, of the Okurasho, was returning to his house, he was set upon by three Japanese soldiers, and somewhat severely ill-treated. A Japanese interpreter, in front of whose house the affair took place, ran out to his assistance, was knocked down and repeatedly kicked, but succeeded in reaching the house with Mr. Mason and barricading the door. Fortunately, in the scuffle they secured the cap of one of their assailants, marked with his name and regiment, so that very little diligence is requisite to discover the offenders, who made off on the approach of some belated foreigners.

The *Hioigo News* correspondent at Osaka refers to the probability of the Imperial Court being held at Kioto or Osaka for a certain portion of each year. This, he says, has formed one of the subjects of discussion at the recent meeting at Osaka.

The Russian man-of-war *Gaydamack*, and the war vessels of other nationalities in harbour, fired a salute of twenty-one guns at noon on the 5th March, in honour of the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor of Russia.

An attempt to set fire to Homura was discovered on the 3rd March, fortunately in time to prevent any consequences. The incendiary is in the hands of the police.

The spring meeting of the Athletic Association has been fixed for Friday and Saturday, April 30th and May 1st.

CHINA.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes as follows:—

On the 2nd March the S.S.N. Company's steamer *Shanse* arrived off the settlement, being the first steamer from Shanghai of the year 1875. The *Appin* arrived on the 5th March, and subsequently the *Shantung* and *Shingking*. The steamer com-

munication between this port and Shanghai has consequently got fairly to work for this season. The Shanghai steamers having thus made their appearance, we consider that our Tientsin winter has come to an end. When we look back, we cannot mark it as having been a severe or boisterous one; but, on the whole, as having been moderately cold; and we have had throughout it many pleasant bright days. We have been assuredly highly favoured, as compared with former winters, in regard to getting news from the outer world. Our letters from Shanghai have been received weekly with remarkable regularity by the Customs mail. For this inestimable favour the Tientsin community have again to thank the Inspector-General of Customs. Our newspapers we received pretty regularly about every twelve days through the Chinese bankers and merchants postal conveyance, as Mr. Solomon, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, had previously arranged. And in addition to the above, Messrs. Russell and Co., the agents of the S.S.N. Company, in accordance with the progressive American spirit, furnished the community with the telegrams which had been each week received at Shanghai. For this considerate and generous favour the Tientsin community have to render their best thanks to the head of that firm in Shanghai.

The Chinese are now all again following their usual occupations, after the new-year holidays, and as the crops were gathered in successfully last year all around here, the labouring classes are in fair circumstances, food and fuel being cheap. During the winter the inland and sea junks, large and small, have had their usual yearly overhaul, and are all ready to be launched directly the ice leaves this river. It is said, however, that the inland traders will this year be fewer than last, as more of them will go to Hankow and the river marts for their goods. Besides other causes, this absence from the Tientsin market is attributed to political events which have taken place lately in the North of China.

On the 19th Feb. the twenty-seven days of mourning for the demise of the late Emperor came to an end, and on that day the local authorities used the red seals and red cards, and commenced again to wear their buttons of rank. On the 21st Sun Sze-ta, the Customs Taotai, called on the Consuls at Tientsin, being the first visit of a Chinese official in the reign of Kwang-seu. The ceremony of the coronation of his Majesty Kwang-seu took place on the 25th Feb., in the Imperial palace at the metropolis. On the same day the foreign and Chinese vessels of war lying in this harbour—namely, one British, one French, one Russian, and one American—dressed ship, and at noon fired Royal salutes of twenty-one guns to celebrate the event.

From a number of petty mandarins who arrived on the 24th Feb. from Peking, we learnt that H.E. Ying Han, the newly appointed Governor-General for the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse, would arrive on the 26th, on his way south. He made his appearance accordingly, and took up his residence in the premises of the Chinese Steamer Company. Since then the high civil and military officers of Tientsin have been calling on him, as also the foreign officials at this port. H.E. has duly returned the visits of the Consuls. I should think that he will be a popular man with foreign officials, as he is evidently meeting his new position amongst foreigners in a friendly spirit, and appears to be a man of great good sense and tact, saying the proper thing at the proper time. He declares himself to be a relative of Chung-how, and in his manners to foreigners resembles him a great deal. H.E. is about to leave for Shanghai.

The Customs Taotai a few days ago addressed the Consuls in regard to taking steps for establishing regulations for the future prevention of collisions in the river. The subject is now under consideration. In the meantime, we must say that the action of the Taotai is, without doubt, a move in the right direction.

In the *Gazette* of the 13th Feb. I notice that the Cabinet Ministers and the Prince of Chun (the father of the Emperor) were together summoned to the Council room. It would thus appear that the Prince of Chun still continues to take part in the transaction of public affairs at Court.

Li Hung-chang is likely to take up his residence in Tientsin shortly. The Peruvian Minister is also looked for at an early date, to exchange ratifications of the treaty.

General Raasloff, the Danish Minister, is expected at Tientsin from Peking, en route to Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th March; the French mail from London Jan. 15, and the following P. and O. mail of Jan. 22, were received together on the 6th March. The following summary is from the *North China Herald*:—

We congratulate the French Municipal Council on having obtained the withdrawal of the Chinese soldiers who have been stationed in their settlement since the riot in May last. The presence of either Chinese soldiers or policemen within municipal limits is eminently undesirable. We cannot think that the Council are equally wise in insisting on their right to the roads which occasioned the riot. A letter has been written to the

Charge d'Affaires at Peking, asking him to confirm the right of the Municipality to these roads. It would be wiser to let the matter drop, and to require only the surrender of the adjacent land originally offered by the Guild as an alternative line of road.—Consultation is to be had with the English Council, as to regulating the wheelbarrow traffic. The chairman has written a very courteous and friendly letter to the chairman of the English Council, in answer to the one which was published on the 24th ult. We see that the Council purpose asking the Gas Company to reduce the price of gas. By their original agreement with the Council, the Company are bound to lower their rate directly they pay 12 per cent; they never have paid 12 per cent., preferring to divide 11 per cent. and carry the balance to reserve; but their earnings would have permitted the higher dividend, and the Council intend asking for a reduction in price on that plea. Steps are to be taken to widen certain portions of the Rue du Consulat.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council, held on the 1st March, Tls. 600 were voted for making a new road between the Soochow creek and Tiendong-road, along the line of Kingsmill creek.—Delegates were appointed to discuss with the French Municipal Council the subjects—division of Wheelbarrow fees, Jinricksha regulations, construction of Honan-road bridge over the Yang-king-pang, and the encroachment on that stream by the French bund.—We regret to find that the hope which had been raised, of a bund line being fixed, is premature. The Harbour Master is only preparing a plan of the present bund and wharves.—Application has been made to Hong Kong for a drill-sergeant.—The French Council adhere to their decision to bear only one-third of the cost of bridges over the Yang-king-pang. We cannot quite see the ground of this position.

The trustees of the Eurasian school have held an examination of the pupils, and expressed themselves well pleased with the progress of the children. Prizes were given to the two best in each class; and smaller presents, by way of encouragement and mark of approval, to the remainder—for Mrs. Gill gives all the children an excellent character, both as to behaviour and effort to learn.

A case having much local interest has been entered on before the United States Consular Court. In form it is simply a suit by the Municipal Council against Mr. W. H. Fogg for arrears of land tax, which his agents refuse to pay because they say he is over-assessed. The interest arises from the nature of the defence. Mr. Twombly questions the whole status of the Council, impugning the validity of the land regulations and denying his legal liability. The regulations, he contends, have not been signed by the Chinese Government, and have not been sanctioned by the United States Government, but only by their Representative at Peking, and are therefore not legally binding. However, he has always been willing to contribute his quota towards the maintenance of good order in the Settlement; but he refuses the present demand as wrong on two grounds. In the first place, six mow out of the fourteen with which he is charged are surrendered to the public, and in use as roads, or lying wastelands foreshore to which his right is not recognised; in the second, he contends that the rate of valuation is excessive. The Council are quite willing to reduce the assessment to eight mow, if the title-deed is revised, the excess cut off, and the stated area reduced to the actual area of Messrs. Fogg and Co.'s compound. (It was mentioned that this had already been done in another case.) But the area stated on the title-deed has always been taken as the standard for taxation, and the Council adhere to it. Mr. Twombly declines the alternative, and hence the suit. The case was only partially gone into, and stands adjourned.

About 100 Volunteers turned out on the 5th March and went through some battalion drill with very creditable precision. Marching past was first practised, and was accomplished successfully. Some échelon movements of companies were gone through exceedingly well. The first charge was rather shaky, but a second, later in the afternoon, was done more steadily. The Band was on the ground, and played during several of the movements, but it rather overpowered the words of command. A number of ladies were present in the compound—and a still larger number of men, who would have figured with much better credit in the ranks of the Volunteers. There were enough able-bodied onlookers to form two strong companies, and the exercise of the drill would have been far more healthy—and useful.

An advertisement has been published announcing the opening of the rifle range for practice, the establishment of prize competitions for recruits, as well as for those members of the corps who have never won a prize, and the adoption of a weekly musketry drill at the main guard. The prize-shooting for recruits will take place in April, and the usual Spring competition in May.

It does not very often happen that we get two European mails on the same day. It is worth noting, therefore, that this happened on the 6th March; the *Avoca*, with the mails of Jan. 22, and the *Hoogly*, with the mails of the 15th, coming in, one shortly after the other. The *Avoca*'s performance is rather a triumph for the P. and O., her mails having been actually delivered here several hours before those brought by the M. M. str. *Hoogly*. She was four days ahead of her time, the *Hoogly* two days behind her's. The almost simultaneous

departure of the steamers from Hong Kong on the 2nd March had caused some little interest in the settlement as to whether the mails of the 15th or 22nd January would arrive first. The question was solved by the arrival at 3 A.M. on the 6th of the *Avoca*, the *Hoogly* not reaching Woosung until about eleven the same morning. While coming up the river, the *Hoogly* took the ground on the Woosung Spit, between the Red Buoy and the old Joss-posts, and remained fast. At a quarter to twelve the steamer *Kwansing* went alongside and attempted to tow her afloat, but could not do so. She therefore took off mails and passengers, and brought them up to Shanghai, returning immediately to the scene of the mishap; lighters were also sent down, and the discharging of cargo into them was at once commenced. An anchor was got out astern of the *Hoogly* so as to keep her in the same position, and her yards and topmasts were sent down; tugs were also in readiness to tow her off at the rising of the tide. We are glad to hear that she was got off successfully, and has since arrived in port, but in manœuvring to an anchorage at Woosung she carried away the Red Buoy. We are told that the cause of her grounding was the fact that the Red Buoy was considerably to the northward of its true position, thus misleading the pilot.

The French iron-clad *Montcalm* came up the river on the 6th of March. Her arrival gave rise to various rumours among the Chinese about an intention to enforce the opening of the roads alongside the Ningpo Joss-house.

The Paper Hunt Handicap has been won by Mr. Brandt on Sea Bird. The ground was heavy, and very trying to the ponies. It was at first thought that the handicap would have to be run on the Steeple Chase Course, owing to the apparently impracticable state of the country. But two days' sun so far dried the ground that it was eventually resolved to run it off in the country, and the stewards selected a line between Sikawei and the Bubbling Well.

The competition did not seem to be very keen at the auction on the 10th March at the Horse Bazaar, and we are told that only a few Griffins were sold, at prices ranging from Tls. 65 to Tls. 120. The ponies were rather a good-looking lot, and in the "pow" which usually follows the auction, one purchased for Tls. 65 went in very good form.

We are glad to hear that although the weather was so unfavourable at the recent performance of the Shanghai Amateur Minstrel Society the sum available for the institution in whose aid the entertainment was given—viz., the New Hospital—amounts to \$103.40. We hear that another performance will be given at an early date, with the same charitable object.

The S. S. N. Company's steamer *Shanse*, Captain J. Crowell, was the first to arrive in Tientsin, and the first to get back to Shanghai. She arrived in port on the 9th March, and reports having passed the *Haining*, *Appin*, *Shinking*, *Shantung*, *Nanzing*, and *Fusing*, all bound in, and the steamer *Chihli* bound up. The *Lee Hung* (late *Leven*) was passed in the river, disabled. The *Appin* also arrived, direct from Tientsin, on the 9th March.

We understand that a correspondence has taken place between the United States Consul-General, the Agency of the "Mitsu Bishi" Steamship Company, and the Japanese Consul, in regard to the transmission of mails between this port and Japan by the Company's vessels. The Postal Convention between the United States and Japan provides that the mails shall be made up at the U. S. Postal Agency for Japanese mail packets hence to Japan. The question is, whether the vessels of the Company can be considered mail packets. The question has been referred to the Japanese Government and the United States Minister at Yedo, and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be reached. This matter is of interest, as the "Mitsu Bishi" steamers have orders at present to receive no mails in Shanghai. These orders seem at variance with the purposes of the Company, as expressed in the letter of their Agent, which was published in our issue of the 15th February.

H.M.S. *Dwarf*, Commander the Hon. Edward G. Dawson, arrived in harbour from Hong Kong on the 4th March, after the unprecedentedly long passage of eighteen days. The ship seemed unable to make headway against the monsoon, and on some days made as much leeway as progress. She was obliged to put into Amoy to coal. The *Dwarf* was re-commissioned in November last at Hong Kong, and this was her first trip afterwards. It is not the first time that similar complaints have been made respecting vessels of the *Dwarf* class; and although it may be well to utilise them now they are here, it would seem wiser to keep them in one place as guardboats than to move them about—especially against adverse monsoons.

We have pleasure in stating that Chên, the Mixed Court Magistrate, has divided amongst the Gutzlaff, Hongkew and Chinese hospitals the sum of \$366 and Tls. 27—amounts that have been further recovered out of the bribes taken in the "General Yang" abduction case.

Our former Taoutai, Ting Jih-chang, subsequently Governor of this province, has left for Soochow, having spent six days in Shanghai. He resided at the Arsenal, of which he is the founder, and looks, it is said, with much pride on his work. Natives remark that he is unostentatious and affable, and they have much to say in commendation of his probity and energy.

A correspondent sends some notes of an overland trip from

Newchwang to Peking, which give a striking sketch of the condition of the country. We have heard a good deal from our Newchwang correspondent, and from the *Peking Gazette*, of the robbers of Manchuria. Our correspondent's experience supplies practical details of their proceedings. They are apparently masters of the country; the people are afraid of them, and the soldiers either indifferent or unable to cope with them.

FOOCHOW.

(*Foochow Recorder.*)

It is understood that during the absence of M. Giquel in Europe, M. de Segonzac will take charge of the Arsenal. We understand that H.B.S. *Kestrel* is under orders for the South, and that she will be relieved at an early date by the *Grouler*.

We regret to learn that Doctor Beaumont leaves per *Dragon* for Shanghai, in ill health. We trust to see the worthy Doctor back again in a few weeks—in completely restored health.

The foreign instructor of Chinese troops at the South Camp has, we are informed, recently received per steamship *Dragon* a number of bugles, drums, and other martial instruments of music. It is consoling to reflect that the South Camp is two miles distant from the settlement.

We are informed by excellent authority that despatches have been sent from the Tsung-li Yamen to the high officials of the Maritime Provinces, instructing them to take due measures for the protection of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's sea cables. This has been done, we understand, in compliance with the request of the foreign diplomatic body at Peking, and will set at rest all doubt as to the legality of the company's position, in so far as their sea lines are concerned—the opposition to which has hitherto been confined to interested petty officials and foreign rivals.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 18th March; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 5 was received on the 15th March. The following items of intelligence are from the *China Mail* :—

An arrangement has been made between the H.K.C. and M. Steamboat Company and the Canton Customs which bids fair to turn out to the mutual advantage of both parties. Every one who has visited the city in question is familiar with the native rush which takes place on arrival and the consequent difficulty experienced by the tidewaiters in properly examining baggage. Now, smuggling is quite as much against the interests of the Company as of the Customs, and a proposal to put tidewaiters on board at a point outside the limits of British jurisdiction, so that they might search and give passes at leisure on the passage up, was at once agreed to by the directors. The new system has not, we believe, been yet formally inaugurated, but will commence working very shortly, though an experiment has been made which has resulted satisfactorily. As a decrease of smuggling opium, which forms the principal item, will result in increased earnings by the steamers, the shareholders may be congratulated. The Commissioner at Canton appears in this instance to have acted in the best interests of the public.

A concert was given by the Hong Kong Choral Society at the City Hall. The glees were given with great steadiness, and the instrumental selections were very happily rendered. As on former occasions, the accomplished amateur on the violoncello gave his valuable aid, and elicited enthusiastic applause. The gifted lady, whose solos have so often been a chief feature in such entertainments, also delighted the audience on this occasion, and we have pleasure in recording that the present concert was the most successful yet given by the society. Mr. Frayling conducted.

Mr. Plichon, at present French Consul at Yokohama, has been appointed French Consul at Hong Kong.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Regulations, in English and Chinese, for the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia, which is, we believe, to be held especially in honour of the Centennial of the United States. The Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the transmission of articles intended for the Exhibition are, Messrs. C. B. Drew, G. Detring, and Charles Hannen, Mr. J. L. Hammond acting for the latter gentleman *pro tem*. These gentlemen divide the ports between them, the first-named taking the three Northern, Mr. Detring the Central, and Mr. Hammond the Southern ports. The Regulations state that the Exhibition will be opened on April 19 and closed on October 19 of the coming year, and that all Governments have been invited to appoint organising commissions for their particular countries, to whom applications for space, &c., must be made. Plans showing the space to be allotted will be forwarded to each commission, and these must be returned with details of the allotments to exhibitors not later than December 1, 1875.

In the Supreme Court, on the 12th, Mr. Hayllar applied to the Full Court on behalf of Mr. D. Moss for a rule *nisi* to file a criminal information against Captain Hoseason for libel. He said a civil action would have been preferable, but unfortunately such a remedy would have been barren of results, the defendant having sought to defend the action in *forma pauperis*. Under the circumstances, Mr. Hayllar was obliged to come to Court to ask it to exercise its prerogative in filing a criminal information.

An application had been made before the magistrate for a summons, but he refused it. The Chief Justice said, as he was at present advised, he was of opinion that the case of Rev. v. Burrows would govern this application. As to the question of mandamus, he believed Mr. Hayllar had a right to go before the magistrate with an affidavit, verifying the libel and stating that the man was about to leave the colony. The magistrate was then bound to grant a warrant and proceed to commitment. This was his opinion as he was at present advised. The case would then come before the Attorney-General, who would then give Mr. Hayllar the choice of electing what course of proceeding he would prefer to take. After what his Lordship had said, the magistrate might consider that the responsibility was taken off his shoulders. Mr. Hayllar thanked the Chief Justice for his advice, and the present application was refused.

The annual meeting of the Committee of the Diocesan Home was held on the 11th in the vestry of the Cathedral. The accounts showed the Home to be in a more flourishing condition than at any former period, there being a slight balance of funds in hand. Thirty-five children are now on the books of the Home, being ten more than at the same time last year. The usual sermon on behalf of the Institution will be preached on Easter Sunday by the Colonial Chaplain.

A pension of \$150 per month has been granted to the widow of Mr. Almada L. Castro, the late Clerk of the Council, for his faithful services of thirty-five years.

A rifle match took place at Kowloon on the 10th, between eleven members of the Police Shooting Club and eleven sergeants of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, at 200, 300, and 400 yards, the former shooting with police carbines, the latter with the long Snider rifles. Subjoined are the total scores :—

Police.		Soldiers.	
Inspector Whitehead	... 42 ...	Sergeant Hercout	... 44
P. C. Toomey	... 42 ...	Holfred	... 43
Sergeant Thomson	... 41 ...	Pendry	... 41
P. C. Taylor	... 40 ...	Shore	... 38
P. C. Neelson	... 38 ...	Cameron	... 34
P. C. Dow	... 35 ...	N. Jones	... 34
Inspector Orley	... 34 ...	Booth	... 34
Inspector Dodds	... 34 ...	J. Jones	... 34
Sergeant Cameron	... 34 ...	Carline	... 33
P. C. Grant	... 34 ...	Day	... 32
P. C. McClellon	... 30 ...	Grantley	... 24

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Police winning by fifteen points.

Mr. Francisco Xavier das Chagas is appointed acting first clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department provisionally and until further notice.

The following is the account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending 28th February :—

Banks.	Average Amt.	Specie in Res.
Oriental Bank Corporation	... \$537,261	... \$250,000
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	... 773,880	... 260,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	... 630,260	... 225,000
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	... 1,798,722	... 700,000
Total	... \$3,740,123	... \$1,435,000

M. A. Collaco, first clerk in the Police Department, has been dismissed the Government service for fraud and embezzlement, and, he having absconded, a reward of one hundred dollars is offered by Government for information which may lead to his arrest and conviction. As he is believed to have left for San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamer the offer will, we imagine, be of but little use.

A very complete, and we may say unique, collection of the birds of the Pellew Islands has been kindly presented to the City Hall Museum by Mr. H. Cohen, and the native stuffer will have ample occupation for some time to come in setting them up. Apropos of the Museum we may state, that since our appeal in its favour many specimens of value have been received; amongst them the skin of a Saigon tiger, recently shot in that neighbourhood, various specimens of *insessores* and *natatores*, a collection of corals, some interesting relics from the Meniano, and a variety of shells. If the institution goes on at its present rate, it will in the course of two or three years boast a very respectable collection. Some of the specimens stuffed are already in place on the shelves, but of course will not look finished until the eyes (a supply of material to form which has been written for) are inserted.

We understand that Mr. F. W. Mitchell, the Postmaster-General, will formally induct his successor into office on the 31st inst., and will proceed home *via* San Francisco. He intends leaving here on the 1st proximo, in the Pacific Mail Company's new steamer *City of Peking*. A new Marriage Ordinance has been introduced; its provisions, however, are so likely to cause inconvenience that a protest against the second reading in its present form has been sent to the Colonial Secretary. An interesting case, *Fabregas v. Espantoso*, respecting money due on a coolie freight transaction, has been heard. The decision was in favour of the plaintiff, with a verdict for \$19,500.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The *Diario de Manila* contains some editorial and instructive comments on an editorial article in the *China Mail* which lately descanted on the changes taking place in Spain, and the hopes entertained of some improvements in Spanish Colonial policy. A translation of the comments referred to follows, and is indicative of a desire for the commercial prosperity of the Philippines being increased and more liberally extended:—

With a good will to which we are not accustomed, our illustrious contemporary of Hong Kong, the *China Mail*, discusses Philippine matters in its issue of the 15th ultimo. The new and striking revolution in Spanish politics resulting from the accession of Alfonso XII. to the throne of Saint Ferdinand; the great satisfaction with which the news of that event was welcomed here; the tact of the authorities; the splendid future in store for this country which contains so many elements of prosperity; and the expediency of affording every possible facility to the commercial interest that it might develop its fertilising action, the vehicle of all inducements to labour; our illustrious contemporary treats all these subjects from a point of view, and with estimates of men and things which are pleasing to those who, like us, assiduously apply ourselves to the study of the same subjects by a method adapted to system and tradition.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 25th March; the P. and O. mail from London, Feb. 19, arrived out on the 23rd March. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The success of the efforts of the Straits Settlements Association in London to induce the Colonial and Indian Secretaries of State to defer Sir Andrew Clarke's departure for India until after the arrival of his successor, has given great satisfaction to all classes of the community. His earlier withdrawal might have been disastrous to the interests of the colony and of the Malay States of the Peninsula so recently taken under its protection, in which Sir Andrew Clarke's policy of active supervision has only just been introduced. This may be averted by allowing him personally to give Sir William Jervois an insight into the difficult hereditary problems he has been at such pains to unravel and the action he has taken, so that the work may go on without interruption, which could not fail to seriously retard the progress of the Native States, and might imperil the success of the experiment that is now being made for their better government.

Public attention is still directed to the late outbreak in the criminal prison, which has also awakened a lively interest in India and China, and excited much adverse comment upon our gaol system. His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke has directed an inquiry to be made by the visiting justices into the circumstances attending the outbreak, volunteering to sit together with them. The composition of the Commission has, however, caused considerable disappointment among the community, it being possible that, as the visiting justices exercise a material supervision over the prison, they may have been in some measure to blame for the outbreak. The Commission held one sitting last Saturday morning, and adjourned for a week. The examination of the prisoners who took part in the mutiny is still in progress, before the Hon. C. B. Plunket, who is sitting as a magistrate to try this case. A lengthened examination of the fourteen prisoners indicted for murder by the Coroner has resulted in their committal for trial at the Assizes. Two more were added to their number during the examination, one of whom was discharged, and the other will be brought up with twenty-eight others on a fresh indictment for the same charge. The three prisoners who escaped from gaol have not yet been retaken. It is said free pardons will be given to the European prisoners who rendered such service in quelling the mutiny.

Steamers coming into the port from the westward are frequently subjected to vexatious delay before obtaining pilots, who, having to go out in small boats, cannot board vessels at any distance outside New Harbour. A proposal is now under consideration by Government to obviate this difficulty by the erection of a building on the Sultan Shoal, to serve as a pilot station. As this shoal is not only a good way out of New Harbour, but is close to the route of steamers coming into or leaving, it is a most convenient locality for the purpose; and as the cost will be but small, while the benefit to accrue will be great, the proposal should meet with little or no opposition.

H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Capt. Smith, for some time the Senior Naval Officer's ship on this station, left on the 18th for Labuan and China, and will shortly be followed by H.M.S. *Hart*. H.M.S. *Adventure* arrived yesterday afternoon from Yokohama and Hong Kong, having on board the battalion of Royal Marines hitherto stationed at Yokohama, but now permanently withdrawn. She proceeds to Galle, and thence to Natal.

The German corvette *Hertha*, which arrived on the 11th from Rio Janeiro, paid a visit to Johore, by invitation from H.H. the Maharajah, on the 15th, when the captain and officers were

agreeably entertained by his Highness. On the 22nd the *Hertha* dressed ship in honour of the seventy-eighth birthday of the Emperor of Germany, when all the principal German residents were entertained on board at tiffin. Salutes were fired at noon by the *Hertha*, the Austrian corvette *Friedrich*, and from Fort Canning.

The arrivals of steamers via the Suez Canal have been the *Cawdor Castle* on the 15th, and *Conquest* on the 18th, from London; the *Olympia*, on the 21st, from Hamburg; the *Fyen*, on the 24th, from Antwerp; and the *Gordon Castle*, from London. The departures homeward have been the *Hector*, on the 13th, for London, and the *Buena Ventura*, on the 17th, for Liverpool, via Cadiz and Barcelona.

The Eastern and Australian steamer *Brisbane* arrived on 18th inst., forty-six hours from Batavia, the quickest run from that port on record.

Lieutenant Huntley, of the 1-10th Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Penang, and is at present acquainting himself with police duties in the Singapore police-office previous to taking up his appointment.

The sudden and unexpected death of Ah Hood, one of our largest gambler and pepper contractors, will be sensibly felt by our merchants here. It is due to Ah Hood's memory to say that, though keen in business, he was a man whose word could always be relied upon. Ah Hood leaves considerable wealth behind him.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Braddell, Acting Colonial Secretary, will shortly go home on leave of absence. The duties of his office will very probably devolve upon the Hon. C. J. Irving, Auditor-General, who has taken passage in the steamer *Tartar*, leaving London about the 15th instant.

THE WAR IN ATCHIN.

The following from Atchin is taken from the *Batavia Handelsblad*:—

News from Atchin is somewhat unfavourable as to the state of health. The military and civil commander has telegraphed from there as follows, under date of the 5th March:—27th February, the Netherlands flag has been hoisted at Klumpang Dua (North Coast) and the Princes there have been sworn in. State of health very unfavourable. Cholera has carried off many victims. On the other hand, it repeatedly appears from the official reports which General Pel sends to the Government that the enemy are becoming more and more demoralised. Sometimes we capture four forts with the loss of only one or two men, and on another occasion a starving Atchinese woman falls into our hands. On the 4th Feb. a column marched out under the command of Major Romswinkel to capture and occupy a hill named Lampret, held by the enemy, and lying in the Sawah between Langkrak and Lembu on our line of outposts. Through a well-executed manoeuvre this operation was completely successful; the enemy hastily took to flight, and the hill, on which were four forts and several houses, was taken; the engineer workmen immediately arrived with materials and began constructing a fortification whereby our Eastern line will become stronger, and the enemy will be prevented, if not wholly at least in a great measure, from reaping their paddy on this sawah as far as Penang [a village near Kotta Rajah].

We obtained this success with trifling loss. A native soldier was struck by a spent ball, and a coolie was slightly wounded. How very little must be the energy left to the enemy when they allow such victories to be obtained! In the *Jarvasche Courant* of the 5th March General Pel reports as follows:—In the enemy's camp a letter has been received from Pulu Penang, in which it is stated that in every engagement we suffer heavy losses, and that no more soldiers can be sent from Batavia. The enemy will therefore again carry on the war with vigour during the approaching month of Muharam (7th Feb.—9th March). It is very generally known that the Atchinese leaders of the war party have their agents at Pulu Penang, and it now appears, from a report of Major-General Pel, that these agents cause translations to be made from newspapers which contain intelligence regarding how matters stand with us, our losses, &c., and forward these translations to the Atchinese. In the meantime the Government is not inactive as to Atchin. Lately an ice machine was sent there, along with a skilled mechanic, whereby the appliances of the medical service for combating disease will be considerably increased; the intendants department is busy devising and obtaining all manner of articles of food, above all from the point of view of a desirable variety. We understand that wooden barracks will also be sent, which will be so arranged that the plank flooring of these buildings will be several feet above the ground. The injurious exhalations rising out of the ground will now be carried away by the wind, and the chances of becoming ill owing to moisture will be diminished.

CEYLON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We are in what sailors would call the doldrums—we are in the interval of variable winds between the two monsoons—we are between the two crops—we are in the interregnum or recess of the Legislative Council—we are in indecision as to railway extension—in fact, we are in a state of *como*. Yet the ordinary

interests of the country keep on their silent course, and we grow our coffee, coconuts, cocoa, cinchona, cinnamon, and citronella, without let or hindrance, while the bowels of the earth yield up their gems and plumbago, the lagoons their salt, and the sea its pearls in their season. But our aims are higher, broader, more sea and land encompassing. We want a harbour that shall dwindle into insignificance all the harbours of the East—a harbour capable of sheltering the mercantile marine of the world—all vessels that trade from west to east and *vice versa*, and all the British navy besides. We have water for the purpose within sheltered headlands, and we have begun to wall it in. We can get the money, and we have commenced to spend it. When that great work is completed our little island will take no second rank as a British colony, as the stream of traffic this will draw from all points of the compass will immensely enhance her geographical as well as commercial importance. The works have now been fairly commenced, and what with prison as well as daily labour rapid progress is being made. With regard to prison labour this breakwater has developed its value to an extent hitherto unknown. Formerly prisoners were employed teasing oakum or coir yarn, a non-paying business, or, what was worse, sweeping the streets. Now we can have the pleasure of seeing two or three thousand of those strong robust ruffians working at a healthy and a paying business. Indeed, so satisfactory has their work at this new employment proved that we have the head engineer recommending that they get one hour's extra work daily, as they are getting too fat. Never were our prisoners before worked in a way so wholesome for them and profitable to the public.

Of our principal staple, coffee, all we can say is that faith in it does not decline, if we may judge from the continued demand for forest land, at whatever elevation, the fancy prices now being paid for estates in the favoured districts, and some recent leases. Crops of the coming year promise to be fair, although for the past two seasons they have not been large. The ravages of that pest—the leaf disease—has done much mischief among the plantations; so also has grub. Of the former evil, all Eastern coffee-growing countries seems to have had a visitation. Strange to say, however, in Brazil, that queen of coffee countries, the blight is not known. India has for the last seven years threatened Ceylon with a deadly rivalry in the art or business of coffee production, and its utmost southern point, Travancore, has drawn away a good many of the sons of Ceylon by holding out the temptation of cheap land and cheap labour. All of a sudden, however, the price of land has been run up to nearly the equivalent of prices in Ceylon, and sales for the present are stopped; while the security of land in a native Rajah's territory is not considered so good as in a British Crown Colony like Ceylon. Here, too, we buy the land out and out; there it is subject to an annual tax, as well as a tax upon shipments. Not a few who went over there a few years ago, however, when land could be bought at 2s. an acre, have amassed fortunes. At the last sales the upset price was ten rupees, or 20s. an acre, and some of it was run up to £8. The Government have since stopped further sales till they shall have measured off what has already been sold. The practice there appears to be:—An applicant selects a piece of land, and asks it to be put up for sale. He wants, we shall say, 200 acres; but the block he has fixed upon may be 100 or 1,000, or any quantity between. If on a survey being made there be enough or more than his quantity, it is cut off for him. If less he takes what there is. Here in Ceylon the practice is very different. Government sends a surveyor to cut up into suitable allotments a certain block of land; it is divided into lots of 100, 150, 200, 300, or 400 acres, as the case may be; it is then advertised for sale in such lots on a certain day, is put up at the upset price of £1 per acre, and is knocked down to the highest bidder. Late sales have gone up to £10, £12, and £15 per acre, and at these prices, such is the confidence in coffee here, and in the tenure of land under a settled Government, with a network of roads second to nothing in the world—with railways gradually extending, and with a convenient labour market—that there are eager buyers as fast as the land can be cut up by the surveyors. In fact, the complaint has lately been that the Surveyor-general's department has not been able to bring forward land in nearly sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

Those who cannot afford to wait, however, till the force of Government surveyors is augmented, as is promised soon, may find very good and very paying investments among land in the old districts in the hands of private individuals. Such properties, both cultivated and uncultivated, are always procurable at a figure considerably under that paid for land in the new districts, while in many cases the facilities for procuring labour for transport and manuring are very much greater.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—*The Times* has received the subjoined telegram from Dr. Schuster:—"The English observers of the Solar Eclipse in Siam are remaining a few days at their station to take copies of photographs obtained. Unavoidable accidents prevented them being on the spot until five days before the Eclipse. Owing to the untiring energy of Captain Loftus, the arrangements were nearly complete, and thus partial success of the expedition secured."

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cottons: The market for Cotton Fabrics and Yarns had continued dull, although buyers had exhibited a larger disposition to operate at lower rates. Shirtings of 7 lbs. weight were neglected by the trade, though a moderate demand was apparent for the better makes of 8½ lbs. weights. The value of 9 lbs. was unchanged. Velvets in fair inquiry. Yarns: 16-24 fairly saleable; 28-32 less inquired for. Woollens: Transactions had been very inconsiderable at rates which, except for Mousselines, exhibited no improvement. The demand for the latter had to a large extent subsided, but suitable assortments were saleable at a slight margin over cost price. The market for the ordinary season's business may now be said to have closed.

TIENSIN.—The first steamer returned to Shanghai from Tientsin on the 8th March. There was good inquiry at that port for 7 lb. T-Cloths of the value of Tls. 1.30 to 1.40 per piece, but the market was not fairly opened for the season. Prices quoted about on a par with Shanghai rates.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Wilson, Cornabe and Co.'s Circular says:—During the past month there has been very little business done, but now that the Chinese New Year holidays are over we may confidently look for a reaction. Cotton Goods, Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths are not at the moment in any demand, but we look for some inquiry soon. White Shirtings of common quality, 64 reed, have been sold at Tls. 1.86 per piece, but limited stocks have restricted business. English Drills are now being asked for, and from Tls. 2.35 to 2.40 per piece would be paid for average quality 10 lb. goods. Fancy Cottons were wanted just before the Chinese New Year, but at this moment there is no demand. Metals: In Iron no business has been done since the Chinese New Year; last sale of Nail Rods, Staffordshire, was made at Tls. 2.80 per picul. For Lead we have some little inquiry, but dealers do not seem inclined to pay anything like the equivalent of Shanghai values.

NEWCHWANG.—Messrs. Bush Brothers Circular says:—There has been little doing of late, owing to the New Year holidays. Business, however, was reviving, and some sales of imports were reported.

HANKOW.—There had been a dull market; Grey Shirtings alone had been dealt in to any extent, and in these business was much below the average of former years.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff report:—Although a fairly active business has been transacted in Cotton Goods, sales have not been on so large a scale as was anticipated, many of the most important dealers not having yet arrived from the country. Prices, however, appear to be hardening, and we expect to see extensive operations at improved rates. There has been a good demand for Opium, and it has been freely met by holders at current rates.

SHANGHAI.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Cottons: In the principal descriptions an improved business has been reported during the fortnight. 7 lb. Grey Shirtings have been sold to a fair extent at 1 to 2 cands. advance on last quotations. No change is quoted for 8½ lbs., nor has there been much enquiry for this weight. Heavy Shirtings of good make have been dealt in at an advance of 1 to 1½ mace, and commoner kinds are also rather firmer. For fine qualities of Grey Shirtings the market has still an improving tendency. In White Shirtings there has been a small business at previous rates. American Drills and Jeans have not been enquired for. One large sale of American Sheetings has been made, establishing a lower quotation. English Drills: With a limited demand, the common classes are 2 cands. and the better qualities 5c. lower in value. English Jeans, unchanged. English Sheetings are in small stock, and current prices well maintained. Dutch Drills in limited enquiry at former prices. For common T-Cloths of 6 lbs., 7 lbs., and 8 lbs. weight the rates quoted are very firm, the demand being good and the present supply not large. 6 lbs. and 7 lb. T-Cloths of good make are in demand for Tientsin at a slight advance. The best qualities have not attracted so much attention. Fancy Cottons: White Spots show rather better value. Muslins are inquired for, and the market is strong. Dimities are quoted 5 candeens higher. Woollens: There has been a very moderate inquiry for Woollens generally. Spanish Stripes are unchanged. Camlets have advanced 1½ to 2 mace. For Long Ells the market has been weak. For good Lustres and Figured Orleans there was some inquiry for the north at the early part of the fortnight.

FOOCHOW.—Sales have been:—T-cloths, 7 lbs., 1,500 pieces at \$2.15 to \$2.27 per piece; do., 7 lbs. (No. 2), 6,200 at \$1.77 to \$1.82; do., 8 lbs., 800 at \$2.45 to \$2.47; Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 200 at \$2.47. Lead, 1,350 pigs at \$3.75 to 9.25 per picul.

HONG KONG.—The arrivals during the interval, besides the mail steamers, had been the s. s. Lotus, Patroclus, Bengal, and Glenfinlas, and ship Osaka, bringing full supplies of manufactured goods for this market and the North. The import market had been pretty steady during the fortnight, but there were no signs of any improvement in the demand. Dealers persisted in following out the cautious policy which they had pursued for so long past, and would only try to satisfy their most pressing wants or when prices appeared to offer them some advantage. From the country districts the reports were very unsatisfactory, but on the other hand the northern markets were strong, and it was hoped would attract much of the optional cargo now on the way.

CANTON.—The Chinese had become buyers of Lead at advanced rates. Transactions, however, only amount to 300 pigs, but would have been larger had holders not demanded higher prices. Quotations L.B. and soft brands \$3.45 to 8.50, and W.B. and hole chop \$3.55 to 8.60 per picul. Quicksilver was declining, and nominally worth \$182 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead's Circular says:—During the fortnight a fair business has been done in 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings and 6 lb. T-Cloths; the stock of the latter is about cleared, and sales have been

made to arrive at \$1.45; sales of former have also been made to arrive at \$2.17½. In other goods business has been moderate and quotations show little change. Grey Malapollams keep dull and some small sales reported at a decline; 36 in. White Shirtings of fine qualities have been in fair request, and low goods are meeting with more attention; 36 in. White Spots in moderate demand, and stock being small, prices are firm; 40's Grey Yarn—with a moderate stock, holders have become firmer and price has advanced to \$113 to \$114, but demand has been limited; other counts quiet at about late rates. Iron is again dull and neglected, prices though nominally unchanged are very weak. Copper Sheathing meets with a small inquiry at rather lower prices. Yellow Metal is lower in value, sales having been made at a decline on former rates; stocks are very ample. Zinc Sheathing is inquired for to a small extent. Roll Zinc is difficult of sale. Brasswire is dull, there have been no late transactions. Pig Lead is very slow of sale. Sheet Lead is scarce and in small inquiry. Steel is steady at former rates.

PENANG.—The market generally had continued quiet. The demand for Goods had been limited and prices generally showed no alteration.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Induced by a marked concession on the part of the Japanese, a little animation had been apparent, and settlements since the departure of the American mail on the 26th Feb. amounted to about piculs 1,900. Prices shewed a decline of from \$5 to \$6 per picul, at which "medium" grades were most in favour. Arrivals had been only moderate and stocks were slightly decreased, amounting to some piculs 6,300 on the spot. The *Japan Mail* says:—The weather so far promises well for the tea plant. The steady cold we have experienced for so long a period will probably preclude a premature development of the young shoots, and judging from reports amongst the Yokohama tea merchants, and the fact of excellent prices having prevailed for producers up to the present for the closing season, we may hope for an ample product for the coming one though, perhaps, such heavy supplies may not come in as early as last spring.

HANKOW.—Settlements nil. The export of Hankow district Teas to date, 1874-75, 54,134,467 lbs.; 1873-74, 54,500,497 lbs.; decrease, 1875, 366,030 lbs.

KIUKIANG.—Black: No business transacted during the fortnight. Green: No settlements reported. Supplies were at an end. Export from the commencement of season to date, 1874-75, 22,029,319 lbs.; 1873-74, 19,910,706 lbs.; increase, 1875, 2,118,613 lbs.

SHANGHAI.—Black: No business to report. No stock. Green: Large settlements had been made. Purchases had chiefly been confined to the better qualities, and these kinds were firmly held. A few very common Teas had been settled at low prices, but investors were not inclined to continue purchasing except at a reduction. The following were about the prices paid:—For Country Tea, 15,437 half-chests at Tls. 16 to 35 per picul; Pingsuey, 1,358, do. at Tls. 20½ to 22; Re-shipments, 1,620; Settlements, 18,415 half-chests; Stock, 45,490 half-chests.

AMOI AND FOOCHEW.—No business done.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—There is very little of interest to record concerning Tea, during the month which has elapsed since our last report, dated the 15th February. Various statements are made about the new season's leaf (for making into Congou), but none are reliable. Teamen, however, agree upon one point, and that is "prices are exorbitantly high in the country."

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Arrivals had been 187 bales, and purchases about 350 piculs, including some 34 piculs which were sold by public auction in the native town for the account of a Japanese firm in liquidation. There was a numerous attendance, and the parcels were disposed of at prices showing a decline of \$10 to \$15 on good and medium, and \$25 to \$30 on common and inferior Hanks.

SHANGHAI.—During the past fortnight, holders had shown some anxiety to clear out their stocks, and as there had been a fair demand, a considerable business had resulted. Some special chops, such as Red Peacocks, had maintained their value, but on most classes there had been a decline of Tls. 5 to 10, and in some cases more. For last mail 1,000 bales were settled, including Koo-fang-sing's Chops at Tls. 415 for No. 3, Kue Kee's at Tls. 342½ and Tls. 312½, and Blue and Yellow Elephants at Tls. 325 and 300. For this mail, the business done amounted to 700 bales, and among the purchases were Chopping's No. 3 at Tls. 415, Red Peacocks at Tls. 320, and Fatmow's No. 2 Haining at Tls. 312½. Settlements for [the past fortnight—Chinas, 1,700 bales. Total settlements since 1st June, 1874, 67,000 bales; against 1873-74, 53,000 bales; 1872-73, 54,250 bales. Comparative unsold stock on this market, 1875, 2,000 to 2,500 bales; 1874, 2,000 bales; 1873, 600 bales.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon's Circular says:—Taking into account the advanced period of the season, and the limited quantity of Silk of desirable quality to select from, a considerable business has been transacted in the past month. 230 bales were settled in the first two weeks, and 360 bales have since found buyers. Prices have hardly varied, and fair No. 4 Tsatlee has been taken at \$345 per picul. "Extra" and Nos. 1 and 2 qualities are not now to be had, and little, if any of the stock remaining, is up to proper standard, in any classification. Loong-kongs: Nearly 100 bales of this description are included in settlements. A few bales of "Curio" were bought at \$445 per picul. Long-reels: Settlements for India have been about 130 piculs. Re-reels have been in active demand and 800/1,000 boxes are said to have been contracted for. The Silk has all to be reeled, and the greater part is for delivery to three weeks hence. Stock is computed at 250 bales Tsatlee, 50 bales Loong-kong, 150 bales Camchuck and Lacklow, 100 bales Kowkong, and about 200 bales inferior sorts. Waste: Settlements 200 bales.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai "	5s. 9½d. to 5s. 9¼d.	5s. 9½d.	5s. 9¼d.
Canton "			
Hong Kong "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Macao "			
Singapore "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2½d.	4s. 8d.
Manila "	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306½ to 307½	224½ to 224½
" Hong Kong	27½ to 27½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	9½ prem.
Mexican dollars	" 74.2.0	1 prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 15 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 5½ per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$1,200 per share.
 Hotel Shares, 50 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 6 premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$290 prem.
 Union Insurance Society, \$50 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 8½ per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$33 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$23 premium.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, \$30 dis.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$196 per share.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 8½ per share.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Last Divid.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 215	Tls. 10p.sh
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	100	141	5 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	100	83	3 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850	850	600	6 p.c.
French Gas Company ...	50	50	70	6 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$1,000	\$200	\$490	\$51.75 p.sh.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 300	...	Tls. 300p.sh.
North China Steamer Company ...	100	100	7	...
Union S.N. Company ...	100	50	21	...
Yangtze Ins. Association ...	500	500	\$535	...7½ p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	\$5,000	\$1,000	...	\$550p.sh.
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	1,000	1,000	...	\$200p.sh.
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co. ...	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	Tls. 86½	4 p.c.
Victoria Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$500	\$100	\$124	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	100	133	6 p.c.
Hongkew Wharf Co. ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	4 p.c.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, March 6, Mora; from Cardiff, March 6, Thomas Hilyard; from London, April 20, Walton.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, March 5, Diomed (str.); from London, &c., Glenfalloch.

At HONG KONG.—From London, March 12, Lotus (str.); Patroclus (str.); 16, Bengal (str.); 17, Glenfinkas (str.); from London, April 19, Egean (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Rotterdam, April 18, Groningen (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, March 18, Conquest (str.); from Glasgow, March 21, Pauline; from Sunderland, March 23, Our Annie; from Cardiff, March 16, Alpi; 19, Senator; 21, Duesberry; 22, Tirrell; 24, Nimrod; from Swansea, March 20, Annie Torrey; from London, April 16, Sumida (str.).

At PENANG.—From London, March 21, Venice (str.); from London, &c., April 22, Deucalion (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, March 15, Peri.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 13, Hector (str.); for Channel, f.o., March 13, Constantia; 19, Condor; for Boston, March 17, Esperance; 20, Huddersfield.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Diomed (str.), Omiba; for New York, Silver Eagle.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Witch.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Caldwell, Vanguard, Glenavon; for Marseilles, Mariah Sarah; for Gibraltar, f.o., Lady Cecilia; for New York, Stanfield; for Boston, John Clark, Witch.

At PENANG.—For London, Vanguard.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HANKOW.—To London, per steamer, £4 5s. per ton of 40 feet.
 From SHANGHAI.—To London, per steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet; sailing vessel, £3 per 50 feet; to New York, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per 40 feet.
 From HONG KONG.—No demand for vessels to load homeward.
 From SINGAPORE.—To London, per steamer, tin, £2; gambier, £2 15s.; measurement, £3 10s.; to £4; sailing vessel, £2 17s. 6d.
 From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin, £2 5s. per ton; tobacco, £3 10s.; tapioca, £3 5s.; measurement, £4 10s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Feb. 28 ...	G. T. Ray	Liverpool	Anjer, f.o.
Mar. 3 ...	Cuba	Cardiff	Singapore
" 4 ...	Finzel	Liverpool	Batavia
" 4 ...	Anna	Swansea	Hong Kong
" 4 ...	Hertha	R. de Janeiro	Singapore
" 4 ...	Bertha	Nagasaki	London
" 7 ...	Mutlah	Newcastle	Do.
" 7 ...	Zenobia	Singapore	Do.
" 8 ...	Lizzie II.	Manila	New York
" 8 ...	Aquis Hiner	Do.	London
" 9 ...	Orienten	Shields	Do.
" 9 ...	Hadda	Cronstad	Amur River
" 12 ...	Onrust	Sunderland	Batavia

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, APRIL 21.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, with the homeward India, and China mail, arrived here at four, and the mail left at 5.30 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, APRIL 19.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa left here at 2 A.M. for Southampton, where she may be expected about the 2nd May.—Specie, £206,250.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUZ, APRIL 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hooghly, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 29th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE MAY 10.—GALLE, APRIL 17.—The P. and O. steamer Avoca, from China, arrived on the 15th inst. The Surat leaves for Suez to-day. Specie £250,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 9.—SUZ, APRIL 18.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djennah, from Marseilles 11th inst., left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 16.—SUZ, APRIL 23.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Nizam and Mongolia left here at 11 A.M. to-day with the India, China, and Australian mails.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 21.—The Chinese Government have appointed a person of inferior position as Commissioner to investigate the Man-yne outrage.

CHINESE COOLIES IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, APRIL 20.—The Chinese immigrants on arriving in Queensland immediately found employment.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 22, at London, from Rangoon, Elgin (str.); 21, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Einar Thambarskelver; 22, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Lufra (str.); 21, off Beachy Head, from Akyab, Penguin (str.); 22, at Queenstown, from Java, Trinidad; 22, at Gibraltar, Ulysses (str.), from China, for London; 21, at Brouwershaven, from Passaroeng, Nicolette; 23, off Prawle Point, from Rangoon, S.W., Kelly; 18, of Scilly, from Hong Kong, Albura; 23, off Deal, from Ceylon, Menzalett (str.).

DEPARTURES.—April 23, from Greenock, for Penang, Pyah Pekhet (str.); 21, from Cardiff, for Batavia, William and Anna; 23, from Glasgow, for Ilo Ilo, Janet Ferguson.

SPOKEN.—Skiddaw, from Java to Falmouth, under jury topmast, March 6, 18.42 S., 4.22 W.; Cariboo, from Java to Boston, March 8, 15.13 S., 8 W.; King Arthur, from Colombo to London, March 7, 17.5 S., 6.9 W.; East London, from London to Singapore, March 19, 1 N., 25 W.; Alice Ritson, from Singapore to London, April 12, 45.35 N., 19.26 W.; Lahloo, from Sourabaya to Falmouth, 22 S.; Glenlyon (ship), from Rangoon to Falmouth, April 12, 48 N., 18 W.

CASUALTIES.—The Courier, Bartlett, from China, which struck the ground before entering Nieuwe Diep, on April 4, is reported to have sprung a leak; she has since sailed for Guernsey. The Borneo (Dutch str.), for Atchin, was towed into Malta, April 16, from lat. 35 N., long 0 E., with shaft broken by the Prins Hendrik (str.), from Batavia to Amsterdam. Gibraltar, April 22.—The Lanercost, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, with patent fuel, has put in leaky. Shanghai, April 19.—The Europe (trading s), from Tientsin, reports that in leaving port she was in collision with the Hockung (s); damage not ascertained. The Europe has also been in collision in port with a junk, both vessels were badly damaged. Hong Kong, April 19.—The Viking (s), from London for this port (general cargo), has arrived with part cargo jettisoned, chiefly Straits cargo, and vessel leaking forward, after being aground on Bombay Shoal, where she remained sixty-one hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dover, April 23.—The Border Chieftain was towed into harbour this morning by three tugs. Malta.—Arrived April 21' Glenlyon (str.), from London, for China, [and sailed same day;

23, Oxfordshire (str.), and left for China. Port Said.—Arrived, April 17, Yrurac Bat (str.), and sailed for Manila. Suez, April 17.—H.M.S. Elk, from China. Passed Gibraltar, April 22, Hector (str.), from China, for London; Hampton (str.), from Rotterdam, and proceeded for Java.

AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE.

We take the following extracts from the *Brisbane Courier*, as of interest to all connected with the East. The returns which we notice from time to time in the Hong Kong and Singapore shipping lists indicate that the Eastern and Australian Company are likely to make the communication between the Australian Colonies and the East of great value to commerce:—

If the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company can keep up the performances of their vessels to the standard of the *Brisbane* on her last trip they will merit the recognition of the Australian public to a foremost place as a mail and passenger service. In order to show what is now being done by the Torres Straits line in comparison with both the Pacific and Suez-Melbourne lines, we have only to take the dates immediately to hand. The mail delivered here by the *Brisbane* on the morning of January 29th left London, *via* Brindisi, on the evening of the 11th of December; that is to say, the course of post on this occasion between London and Brisbane was forty-eight days, or perhaps we may say forty-eight and a half days, including the frequent stoppages between this and Singapore. In like manner, the *Mikado*, after a splendid trip, arrived in Sydney on the 6th of February, two days under her contract time, bringing with her the Australian mail despatched from Liverpool on the 15th December; that is to say, she brought to Sydney news four days later, but her mails were delivered in Sydney on the fifty-third day out from England, and they did not arrive here until the fifty-ninth, having been detained nearly four days in Sydney. Again, the Suez mail arrived in Melbourne on the 10th of this month, bringing dates *via* Brindisi up to the 24th of December; that is to say, the course of post between London and Melbourne *via* King George's Sound and Adelaide was forty-eight days, a few hours under what it was to Brisbane *via* Singapore and Somerset. This last mail, when we receive it by the *Blackall* this morning, as we may expect to do, will be fifty-four days out from England, but in this case there had been no detention in Sydney, for it appears that the *Governor Blackall* was detained in Sydney in order to bring it on. It will thus appear that the E. and A. Company has nothing to be ashamed of by comparison either with the Pacific or P. and O. lines.

So that, on the whole, a very fair case has been made out for the consideration of the new Administration in Sydney. Their present contract for a Pacific service with the A.S.N. Company will terminate before the end of the year, and long before that time the sister ships to the *Brisbane* will be on our line; so that, after all, it is far from impossible that we may be able to offer New South Wales a better service than any they can concoct in combination with New Zealand, at probably one-third the cost.

As further indicating the extent to which the public of Queensland have availed themselves of this line for postal purposes, we have been obliged with a statement from the Secretary of the General Post-office, which shows the number of letters and newspapers received from and despatched to the United Kingdom and foreign places during the last year. It is necessary to state, however, that this return is to this extent imperfect, inasmuch as the contract itself did not, for practical postal purposes, commence before February, and the November and December mails received under the old P. and O. contract are not included in the figures which we give. With this exception, the return may be taken as showing the operations of the year; and first, taking the inward correspondence, we find that the number of letters, books, and papers received in this colony by the several routes stands thus:—

	Letters.	Books.	Papers.
Torres Straits ...	96,033	15,346	156,154
Melbourne ...	11,865	1,429	32,338
San Francisco ...	4,536	566	13,769

In like manner the outward correspondence, despatched to the United Kingdom and foreign places, as it is customary in post-office phraseology to call all other places not in the United Kingdom, stand thus:—

	Letters.	Books.	Papers.
Torres Straits ...	100,362	1,730	70,392
Melbourne ...	9,854	174	6,403
San Francisco ...	8,671	251	6,381

In addition to these it must be noted that the Southern Colonies received the following correspondence, *via* Torres Straits:—

Letters.	Books.	Papers.
17,548	1,852	10,376

And there were despatched from the Southern Colonies by the same route—

Letters.	Books.	Papers.
13,479	605	9,686

Here we have the record of our first year's work. More than could have been expected has already been done.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSEN—On the 15th March, at Amoy, Mrs. L. A. Andersen, of a daughter.
 BARNES—On the 18th April, at Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, Mrs. F. D. Barnes, of Shanghai, of a daughter.
 BASAGOITI—On the 21st March, at Sans Souci, Singapore, Mrs. J. P. de Basagoiti, of a daughter.
 BROOME—On the 20th April, at 38, Onslow-square, Lady Barker, wife of F. Napier Broome, Colonial Secretary, Natal, of a son.
 COATES—On the 27th Feb., at Manila, the wife of John Coates, of Leyte, of a son.
 EYERS—On the 4th March, at Yokohama, Mrs. A. Evers, of a son.
 HARTLEY—On the 2nd March, at Yokohama, the wife of John Hartley, of a daughter.
 HOLMES—On the 5th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. Edmund R. Holmes, of a daughter.
 KOSS—On the 5th March, at Hong Kong, Mrs. F. Koss, of a daughter.
 MYERS—On the 24th Feb., at Chiefo, the wife of Dr. Myers, of a daughter.
 SUHL—On the 13th March, at Lady-hill, Singapore, the wife of Martin Suhl, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRATTAN—WEST.—On the 15th April, by special license, in Dublin, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Thornhill, Rector of Rathcoole, William Henry Colley Grattan, Captain Kildare Rifles, only son of William Grattan, J.P., of Farnhill, county Kildare, to Emily Alice, daughter of the late George White West, J.P., of Ardenode, county Kildare, and granddaughter of the late General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, county Cork.
 KAYE—DICKINSON.—KAYE—McLAREN.—On the 22nd April, at Brunswick-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. A. Holliday, Henry Edward, second son of John Kaye, of Prospect Hall, Woodford, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Benjamin Dickinson, of Bath-buildings, Huddersfield; also, on the same day, at Port Adelaide, South Australia, Albert, third son of John Kaye, to Ellie, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. McLaren, formerly of Brighton, Sussex.

DEATHS.

COATES—On the 1st March, at Manila, Robert Deblois, infant son of John Coates, of Leyte, Philippine Islands.
 FORD—On the 31st July, 1874, supposed to have been accidentally drowned, at Valparaiso, Edward Anson Ford, Lieut., Royal Marines, serving on board H.M.S. *Scout*, second son of the late Rev. Charles Ford, Rector of Postwick, Norfolk, aged 28. South American papers, please copy.
 GERARD—On the 20th April, at 21, Oxford-gardens, Notting-hill, W., Alexander Gerard, Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 47 years.
 SMITH—On the 25th March, on board the s.s. *Hector*, on his passage from Penang, Capt. Duncan Smith, of the *Fanguard*, and Younger Brother in the Trinity House, aged 25.
 STRONG—On the 18th April, at Hamburg, Frederick Strong, K.H., formerly Consul-General for Hanover and Consul for Bavaria at Athens, aged 69.
 TURNER—On the 14th April, at Charlton, Kent, aged 16 years, and after eleven months' patient suffering, the effects of typhoid fever, Maria Elizabeth Sarah (Sissie), daughter of the late Capt. William Turner, formerly of the 35th (the King's Own Borderers), and the much-loved stepdaughter of Dr. Henry Bowles Franklin, of the Army Medical Department, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.
 WALLER—On the 14th April, at Forest-hill, C. B. Waller, Colonial Civil Service, Straits Settlements, aged 34.
 WEBSTER—On the 28th Dec., at Malakan, William Webster, late of Singapore.

Naval and Military.

The Admiralty has granted permission to Commander Charles Jones, R.N., to accept the post of Director of the Japanese Naval College, which has been offered to him by the Government of Japan. The appointment of Commander Jones is consequent upon the resignation of Commander Douglas, who has expressed a wish to return to England and seek for active service afloat, having succeeded in providing Japan with a naval school of some merit. Commander Jones was one of those officers who closed with the offer of the Admiralty, as held out in the temporary amended scheme of retirement, and, as a lieutenant of eight years' standing, accepted a pension and a step in rank; and now, though shelved by and with the consent of the late Government, he proves himself fully competent to become the head of a naval establishment abroad.

A committee of old pupils of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, has been formed for the purpose of raising a tablet in the school chapel to the memory of their old school-fellow, the late Lieutenant Digby Henry Dent, R.M.L.L., who was killed in the mutiny at Singapore Prison, whilst gallantly trying to save the life of one of the warders. As announced in our issue of the 9th inst., a movement with a similar object has been started by the officers of the Royal Marines.

We hear that arrangements have been made with the Post-office to forward fully-paid letters to Her Majesty's ships to China and Ceylon by the first opportunity from Aden.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., the late naval Commander-in-Chief in China, obtains promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the retirement of Admiral Sir G. R. Mundy.

Lieutenant James de Hoghton, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, has been presented with the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, and also with the gold Stanhope medal. Only one of the latter is given yearly, and the recipient must have won it by "the most distinguished act of gallantry in saving life" of which the committee has become cognisant during the past year. The gallant act for which the two medals were awarded was this:—Lieut. de Hoghton was on board the yacht *Dart*, on the night of the 10th of September, 1874, when, on entering Lowestoff Harbour, one of the crew fell overboard. Lieut. de Hoghton jumped into the sea and rescued him at imminent risk to his own life, for the man was unable to swim, the tide running very strong, and the night unusually dark.

The Miner, a new twin screw steamer, built for the Government by Messrs. Dudgeon, fitted out under the immediate direction of the War Office Torpedo Committee, has been tried officially on the Thames.

She will be employed in the submarine mining experiments of the Royal Engineers at Stokes Bay, and has, consequently, been provided with a steam winch, &c., in order that she may perform this special work with facility. The trial, which consisted in testing the steamer's speed and turning power under various conditions gave great satisfaction.

A valedictory address has been issued by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, late Chaplain-General of the Forces, to the army chaplains. Alluding to Bishop Claughton, his successor, Mr. Gleig says that the pain of parting from those with whom he has worked so long is mitigated by the thought that in the new chaplain-general they will find one, for obvious reasons, more capable of advising and sustaining them in their difficulties, should such at any time or under any circumstances beset them.

The Avon, double-screw composite gun vessel, Commander Powlett, has arrived from China, and is now being paid off at Portsmouth. The Avon has been absent from England since 1868, having been recommissioned at Hong Kong in July, 1871.

The Devastation will not proceed direct to Gibraltar, as at first intended, orders having been given for her to call at Lisbon to communicate with the admiral commanding the Channel Squadron.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(April 22nd.) Mr. WAIT asked the First Lord of the Treasury if his attention had been called to a telegram in *The Times* newspaper of the 8th inst., to the effect that Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, had made application to the Chinese Government for an investigation into the deplorable massacre at Manwyne of Mr. Margary and his servants; whether such telegram was correct in its information; and whether the Government had received from Mr. Wade himself the result of his appeal.—Mr. DISRAELI said that the telegram in *The Times* quoted by his hon. friend respecting the unfortunate events attending the death of Mr. Margary was of the 10th inst., not of the 8th, as quoted by his hon. friend. Mr. Wade had been instructed by telegram to ask the Chinese Government to make a strict investigation into all the circumstances of this unfortunate case. Mr. Wade had communicated with the Government by telegram that he had made certain demands of the Chinese Government; and the English Government had reason to believe that those demands had been acceded to; but in the absence of details he (Mr. Disraeli) thought it would be better for the public interests that he should not at present enter into any further statement.

In reply to Mr. Serjeant SIMON, the UNDER SECRETARY for INDIA said he did not think that all the memorials, resolutions, and letters dated after the 17th of February, 1873, from Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Shipping Associations, relating to the completion of the survey of the direct land route from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung were worth printing; but if the hon. and learned member would select any that were essential for his purpose they should be laid before the House, together with other papers on the subject.

A question was addressed by Mr. BROCKLEHURST, M.P. for Macclesfield, to the Under Secretary for India, whether information has been received to the effect that the King of Birma has refused to grant to the Resident at Mandalay a body guard of 100 soldiers for the protection of British subjects at Mandalay; and in the event of the present negotiations with the King resulting in hostilities, if it is the intention of the Government to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects in that city.

Lord G. HAMILTON said no intimation had been received at the India-office to the effect that the King of Burmah had refused to grant to the Resident at Mandalay a body guard of 100 soldiers for the protection of British subjects at Mandalay. It was more than probable that the present negotiations with the King of Burmah would result in a friendly settlement of the differences which had arisen between him and the Indian Government. Should they terminate otherwise, the Government of India would be prepared to act according to the circumstances in which they might find themselves placed.

Mr. HANBURY will this evening ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if it is true, as stated in a telegram in the *Daily News* of the 22nd inst., that "the Chinese Government have appointed a person of inferior position as Commissioner to investigate" the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Margary. And when the despatches of her Majesty's Minister at Peking, in reference to this subject, are expected, and whether he will take an early opportunity of laying them on the table of the House.

MR. FREDERICK STRONG, K.H.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Strong at Hamburg, on the 18th inst. Mr. Strong was for many years connected with the press in Hamburg, and for sixteen years has most satisfactorily discharged the duty of correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph*. During a residence at Athens he acted as Consul for Hanover and Bavaria.

It is reported that Mr. T. A. Mitchell, the late member for Bridport has bequeathed the residue of all his large fortune, which has just been proved under £240,000, to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THE Rev. A. P. Lovekin, formerly Government chaplain at Galle, Ceylon, succeeds the Rev. C. H. Pilkington as Vicar of Owalebury, in Hampshire.

THE Eastern and Australian Company's steamer *Normanby* arrived at Singapore from Brisbane on the 19th inst., with the Australian mails.

THE sale of the fine gallery of pictures by English and foreign artists belonging to Mr. Sam Mendel, of Manchester, has been commenced.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Alice Ritson : 185 tons gambier, 155 tons sago flour, 140 tons pearl sago, 15 tons gutta, 220 cwt. rattans, 365 cwt. hides, 12 tons india-rubber, 14 tons horns, 11 m. Malacca canes, 35 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 65 tons tapioca, 14 cwt. gamboge. Amsterdam : 1,320 tons gambier, 445 tons sago flour, 160 tons pearl sago, 2,380 cwt. rattans, 575 cwt. hides, 120 tons tapioca. Zeelburg : 400 tons gambier, 325 tons sago flour, 480 cwt. rattans, 355 cwt. hides, 50 tons tapioca. Lochleven Castle : 405 tons gambier, 300 tons sago flour, 12 tons black pepper, 1 ton white pepper, 20 tons sapanwood, 175 cwt. hides, 70 m. Malacca canes. Celano : 310 tons gambier, 40 tons sago flour, 35 tons pearl sago, 190 tons black pepper, 35 tons white pepper, 26 tons gutta, 300 cwt. rattans, 785 cwt. hides, 3 tons india-rubber, 48 m. Malacca canes, 10 cwt. benjamin gum, 375 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 70 tons tapioca. Guiseppina N. : 610 tons gambier, 35 tons sago flour, 50 tons pearl sago, 120 tons black pepper, 280 cwt. rattans, 700 cwt. hides, 12 tons horns. Charles H. Southard : 555 tons gambier, 7 tons tin, 175 tons sago flour, 405 tons black pepper, 580 cwt. rattans, 900 cwt. hides, 11 tons india-rubber, 185 tons sugar, 40 m. Malacca canes, 1,340 cwt. copal. Douglas Castle : 100 tons gambier, 880 tons sago flour, 20 tons black pepper, 30 tons sapanwood, 155 cwt. hides. Star of the South : 332 tons gambier, 150 tons sago flour, 25 tons pearl sago, 300 tons black pepper, 50 tons white pepper, 25 tons gutta, 260 cwt. rattans, 10 tons india-rubber, 10 tons horns, 25 m. Malacca canes, 27 tons tapioca. Zenobia : 200 tons gambier, 200 tons sago flour, 35 tons pearl sago, 450 tons black pepper, 135 tons white pepper, 4 tons gutta, 2 tons coffee, 260 cwt. rattans, 550 cwt. hides, 5 tons india-rubber, 3 tons horns, 35 m. Malacca canes, 75 tons tapioca. Professor Van der Boon Mesch : 303 tons gambier, 220 tons sago flour, 150 tons pearl sago, 150 tons black pepper, 60 tons white pepper, 340 cwt. rattans, 295 cwt. hides, 6 tons horns, 20 m. Malacca canes, 8 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 10 tons tapioca. St. Aubyn : 545 tons gambier, 60 tons sago flour, 5 tons white pepper, 8 tons gutta, 800 cwt. rattans, 14 tons horns, 35 m. Malacca canes, 185 cwt. mother-o'-pearls. Phineas Pendleton : 850 tons gambier, 760 tons sago flour, 40 tons pearl sago, 30 tons black pepper, 15 tons white pepper, 10 tons sapanwood, 1,240 cwt. rattans, 53 cwt. hides, 35 tons tapioca.

MANILA.

Romeo : 562 tons sugar, 114 tons hemp, 1 cwt. mother-o'-pearls, 120 tons tobacco, 2,745 mil. cigars. Cosmopolita : 625 tons sugar, 100 tons hemp. Etta Loring : 400 tons sugar, 375 tons hemp, 10 tons sapanwood. Durham : 500 tons sugar, 740 tons hemp, 3 tons sapanwood. Remus : 650 tons sugar, 350 tons hemp, 4 tons sapanwood. Stefano : 1,110 tons sugar, 130 tons hemp. Envoy : 750 tons sugar, 43 tons hemp, 12 tons sapanwood. Marina : 700 tons sugar, 227 tons hemp, 16 tons sapanwood, 190 mil. cigars. France : 500 tons sugar, 262 tons hemp. Windhover : 500 tons sugar, 560 tons hemp. Glamorganshire : 796 tons sugar, 320 tons hemp. Agnes Muir : 442 tons sugar, 14 tons coffee, 550 tons hemp, 30 tons sapanwood, 305 cwt. mastic, 27 mil. cigars. Ornate : 600 tons sugar, 292 tons hemp, 10 tons sapanwood. Sea Nymph : 254 tons sugar, 100 tons hemp. Uli : 175 tons sugar, 277 tons hemp. Mikado : 405 tons sugar, 7 tons sapanwood. Sarah Nicholson : 600 tons sugar, 550 tons hemp.

THE WESTERN CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Times correspondent writes as follows, under date Rangoon, March 20 :—

Yesterday I telegraphed the news of the return of the Western China Expedition, under Colonel Horace Brown. They had been anxiously expected, and as soon as the steamer *Yunan*, in which they had gone from Mandalay, dropped anchor, a number of people crowded on board eager to learn the circumstances which caused their return. This Mission, which left us last December, with such apparently fair prospects of traversing China from east to west, and then of returning *via* Shanghai, has come back in consequence of the attack made on it by a large body of Chinese troops under Chinese officers, and aided by certain Kakhien chiefs, on the frontier of China. They have further to regret the loss, by murder, of Mr. Margary, a distinguished member of Her Majesty's Consulate, as well as seven Chinese subordinate members and followers of the Mission. The Mission in its progress through the territory belonging to the King of Burmah was received with the greatest politeness. But that is no indication of the real feelings of the King or his advisers, and the general impression is that there is nothing short of an actual invasion he dreads more than the extension of British influence or trade beyond his capital in the direction of China. This feeling of his was suspected, but it was believed that his respect for British power would act as an efficient counterpoise and prevent any plotting against the success of the expedition. On the 16th of February the party left Tse-kaw, the last village in Burmah territory which borders on the Kakhien Hills. It consisted of Colonel Browne; Dr. J. Anderson, who had accompanied the former expedition as scientific officer; Mr. F. Forde, who commanded the Sikhs, who numbered fifteen and not fifty, as I stated in a former letter; Mr. Margary, who had traversed China from east to west (a feat never before accomplished by any Englishman), and Mr. C. Allen, interpreter, in the Chinese Consular service. By the King's

order a Burman civil officer, with 100 armed peasants, accompanied the party from Bhamo—a mountain range about forty-five miles broad, and which running nearly north and south divides the Bhamo District from the higher valleys on the eastern frontier of China. This tract is sparsely inhabited by Ching-paws, more generally known by their Burmese appellation of Kakhyens—a collection of tribes who may be said to exist upon the black mail they extort or the plunder they derive from the caravans which pass between Bhamo in Upper Burmah and the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan. The sentiments of these savages with regard to the only foreign nation who are known to them may be judged from the saying which is current among them, "That a Burman when caught is enough to live on for a week; a Chinaman will support them for a month; but a 'kalla,' or Englishman, is enough to keep them for a whole year." This favourable impression with regard to the English has been induced by the success they met with in squeezing the Expedition which visited these hills in 1868. They are formidable neither by their numbers nor their courage, and owe their existence simply to the accident of their hills being situated between two such powers as Upper Burmah and China.

To assist the passage of the English Mission through these hills a large amount of black mail was paid to the several chiefs, and presents of considerable value were promised to them on the safe arrival of the Mission in Chinese territory. Had the Kakhyens been left to themselves, these inducements and the awe inspired by the guard of fifteen stalwart Sikhs armed with Sniders would probably have procured the Mission a safe passage through the hills. But some as yet unexplained cause has raised against us not only the Chinese of Teng-ye-chew (Momein) and Manwyne, but also certain members of these tribes located in Chinese territory, and so effectively that the Mission has to bewail the death of Mr. Margary and seven faithful Chinese, together with the total frustration of the objects for which it started. These hills were entered on February 17, and on the 18th some vague rumours were heard to the effect that the party would be opposed near Manwyne, on the Chinese frontier, by a large band of Chinese, supposed to be Dacoits. Mr. Margary, who had only a month before been cordially welcomed by the Chinese officials on this very route, and who had been informed by them that they would make all the preparations necessary to receive and welcome the Mission, went forward to Manwyne to ascertain the truth of these rumours. It is a singular coincidence that while the Mission had been so long delayed by the officials of the King of Burmah an Embassy, bearing tribute from his Majesty of Burmah to the Emperor of China, had started from Bhamo, and passed through Teng-ye-chew (called by the Burmese Momein). Margary left Teng-ye-chew on his way to meet the expedition, having been cordially received by the officials there. This Burmese Embassy arrives at Momein afterwards, and when Margary returns with the Mission he finds the officials subordinate to the Teng-ye-chew Governor suddenly changed from friendship to enmity, and he is killed in Manwyne by the very men by whom but a month before he had been treated with so much kindness. Before reaching Manwyne he sent back word that the road was quite clear, and that the party might safely advance. On the 21st they accordingly proceeded to Maroo, about fifteen miles from Manwyne, which place they expected to reach on the following day. On the morning of the 22nd they awoke to find themselves almost surrounded by a hostile force of Chinese and Kakhyens, the strength of which was variously estimated at from 500 to 800 men. This proved to be the advance guard of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, whom the Governor of Teng-ye-chew is reported to have sent down with orders to annihilate the whole party. Intelligence was received at the same time that Margary had been murdered, with his Chinese, by this force the evening before. Manwyne is a small Shan Chinese town, and the Shan inhabitants were favourably disposed towards the British. The direct responsibility for the attack rests upon the Chinese Imperial officials at Teng-ye-chew. During the whole of the day the little party were hotly engaged with an immensely superior force of the enemy, who had got to their rear and cut off their retreat by throwing earthworks across the only road leading to the camp. The camp, which was at a height of about 4,700 ft. above the sea, was surrounded by hills covered with long grass and trees. Not expecting an attack, no great attention had been paid to the defensibility of the position. Luckily, our Government had insisted on the Mission being accompanied by a small party of Sikhs, notwithstanding the objections which had been raised by the Burmese Government. Only the presence of this guard saved the entire party from certain destruction. For some time the Chinese fired from the cover of the long grass on the sides of the hills; but the distance—200 to 300 yards—was too great for their inferior weapons to do much damage, and consequently there were only three men wounded on our side. At length some of the boldest of the enemy determined to risk a charge. Issuing from their cover they advanced into the open with shouts of defiance, calling out the names of their commander, and exhorting the Burmans who were present to desert the English. The effect of fifteen Snider rifles, however, playing upon them in the open, astonished them, and after a few discharges they took shelter in the hills, whence they kept up a constant fire. Some friendly Kakhyens managed to set fire to the grass jungle in which they were concealed. This created a diversion, and after some hours' fighting they retired towards Manwyne. Our party then retreated into Burmese territory. The exact loss to the enemy is not known, but seven dead bodies were seen by our men, and the total killed on their side is said to be about twenty and a large number wounded.

At this present moment suspicion points to the machination of the Court of Burmah as the cause of the sudden change in the behaviour of the tribes and Chinese—a change not otherwise to be accounted for. Still, it would be premature to throw the whole burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the King of Burmah at present, and some satisfactory solution may be hoped for from the Government at Peking.

(THE TIMES.)

No natural difficulties arise upon the journey up the Irrawaddy as far as Bhamo, and the Burmese Government displayed, it is said, the

greatest courtesy towards the exploring party. Nor did any unpleasant incident occur until the Expedition had got beyond Burmese territory. Thence, we are told, "by the King's order a Burman civil officer, with 100 armed peasants, accompanied the party from Bhamo—a mountain range about forty-five miles broad, and which, running nearly North and South, divides the Bhamo District from the higher valleys on the Eastern frontier of China." Colonel Browne, who was in command of the Expedition, was accompanied by three other British officers besides Mr. Margary—Dr. Anderson, Mr. Forde, and Mr. Allen. In no sense, however, could the Expedition be regarded as aggressive in its character. The Government at Peking had granted safe conducts of the amplest kind, and Mr. Margary, on his journey westward from Shanghai, had made the acquaintance and, as he hoped, acquired the friendship of the Chinese Generals in Yunnan, especially of Lee-see Jabee, the Governor of Nang-tin. It was known, moreover, that beyond Bhamo the hills were peopled by clans of lawless highlanders, owing allegiance neither to Burmah nor to China, who were likely to attack any travellers they might suppose to possess booty. Colonel Browne's party were provided, however, in a double sense against any such attack; a body-guard armed with Sniders was supposed to be enough to protect the Mission against any attempt merely to obtain plunder, and any more elaborately organised extortion had been obviated, it was hoped, by large payments in the form of black-mail bestowed upon the Kakhyens who infest the borders of the Burmese and Chinese Empires. About the middle of February last the Expedition entered this debatable land, and made for Manwyne, on the Chinese frontier. A rumour met them that they would be encountered by a hostile force of Chinese, but it was not believed. Mr. Margary, on his way from Shanghai a few weeks earlier, had received a very courteous welcome from the Chinese authorities at Manwyne, and he was unwilling to credit the report of an unfavourable change in their dispositions. He volunteered to go forward to Manwyne to disprove the discouraging rumours and clear the way for the progress of the Mission. He seems at first to have been received with the same friendliness that had encouraged him upon his Westward journey; he sent back word to Colonel Browne that "the road was quite clear, and that the party might safely advance." This re-assuring intelligence enticed them onwards within fifteen miles of Manwyne, when they suddenly found themselves attacked by a large body of armed and apparently disciplined men. They were informed that Mr. Margary and his faithful Chinese followers had been massacred at Manwyne, and they were in imminent danger of meeting the same fate themselves. The assailants proved to be nothing less than a small army of Chinese and hill-men, bent, as it seemed, on cutting off the expedition altogether. The people of Manwyne and the neighbouring country, belonging to the Shan tribes, are not believed to be hostile to Englishmen and British commerce, and it is argued that the whole responsibility for the attack on the Mission must rest with the Chinese Imperial officers. But when we consider that Mr. Margary's confident calculations, unfortunately, proved to be erroneous, we may be excused for questioning the soundness of the assumption that all the Shans who spoke our envoys fair were really friendly. At any rate, the attack was as unexpected as it was violent. The retreat of the exploring party to their camp in the hills was cut off by a body of some 3,000 or 4,000 men, and a sharp conflict ensued, in which the fifteen Sikhs with their Sniders "did wonders" in a more creditable sense than the Chassepots that were used at Mentana. Ultimately the assailants were beaten off and the Mission retreated without serious loss into Burmese territory.

An opinion prevails in India that the Burmese Government acted with bad faith, and this suspicion is very freely mooted. It does not seem fair, however, to denounce treachery upon such imperfect evidence as is at present forthcoming, and it is unwise to attribute evil motives. The direct action of the Burmese Government has been entirely unobjectionable, and it is only by a somewhat dubious process of inference that we can fix responsibility upon the authorities at Mandalay. No doubt the circumstances are suspicious. The writer of the letter from Rangoon which we published yesterday says:—"It is a singular coincidence that while the Mission had been so long delayed by the officials of the King of Burmah, an Embassy bearing tribute from his Majesty of Burmah to the Emperor of China had started from Bhamo, and passed through Teng-ye-chew (called by the Burmese Momien). Margary left Teng-ye-chew on his way to meet the Expedition, having been cordially received by the officials there. This Burmese Embassy arrives at Momien afterwards, and when Margary returns with the Mission he finds the officials subordinate to the Teng-ye-chew Governor suddenly changed from friendship to enmity, and he is killed in Manyne by the very men by whom but a month before he had been treated with so much kindness." Whatever may have been the malevolent instigations of these Burmese officials, it was, however, on Chinese territory that the attack was made, and it seems to us that it is to the Chinese Government we must address our censures and our demands for reparation. If in so doing we should succeed in clearing the path of an overland trade-route to China, we should accomplish the object for which Mr. Margary laid down his life.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose letter is dated Rangoon, 20th ult., writes as follows:—"I have some stirring adventures to tell. We took our departure from Tsekaw on the 16th of February. After a deal of bother we got away at 4 P.M., and reached a village called Tsekut, at the base of the hills. The next day a march of fifteen miles through some grand tree-jungle, and up an ascent as steep as the side of a house, brought us to the fourth Burman guard-house, which was prettily situated in a hollow in the hills by the side of a little brook. Here word was brought to the Tsaredowzyee, or Burman official in charge of us, that the Chinese were preparing to oppose us at Manwyne. We did not believe very much of it, but it was finally decided that Margary, having been over the road before, should go on ahead as far as Manyne, if possible, but that if there was any difficulty he was to turn back at once. On the 18th we all marched to the fifth and last guard-house, which lay in the loveliest valley I have seen since Lauterbrunnen. Namhpoung, a clear mountain stream, ran through it, separating Burmah and China at this point.

On the 19th, Margary, accompanied by five Chinese servants, left us; and on the evening of the same day we heard from him that the road to Manwyne was perfectly clear, and that the Kakhyens were laughing at the timidity of the Burmans. So on the 20th, at about noon, we entered China, and toiled up 5,500ft., and encamped in the open on a plateau, which was afterwards our battle-field. The next day we got away pretty early, at least the European portion of our party did, leaving the Burmans to follow with our luggage. On reaching Tsarai we went to see the Tsawbwa, or village chief. He told us that Margary had come safely through, and offered to take a note to him that afternoon, if we did not go on. He further volunteered to convey us and our baggage through himself, if the Burmese were afraid to do so. The colonel at last decided to go back, and bring up our luggage ourselves, as there seemed to be no chance that the Burmans would move. All this time our Sikh guard was drawn up outside the house in which we were talking, and there is but little doubt now that had it not been for them we should all have been massacred, for the house was full of Chinese, as we afterwards discovered. We returned to our camp in safety, and that evening we saw some men carefully reconnoitring us from the hill above us. The next day (Feb. 22) at about 8 A.M. a scout came in to say that Margary and his men were all murdered, and that the Chinese, with the Tsarai and Poonsee clans, were close by to attack us. The scout had hardly done speaking when the attack began. The enemy came along the ridge from the north, and coming down the southern spur came out on the level part of the road, and let drive at us. Our fifteen Sikhs were posted behind a natural breastwork of rock, and received the fellows with a steady fire, which soon stopped their gestures of defiance, and made them dodge behind rocks and trees, and even this soon became too hot for them, and they stampeded into the jungle. The road became a narrow defile, and as they got into it we gave them a volley which did good execution. They had to leave a corpse at the mouth of this, and our Burmans rushed out and cut off the head and brought it in, and after performing a war dance round it, hung it on a tree in our camp. It was undoubtedly a Chinese head. From this time till 4 P.M. we continued firing at each other as best we could. One of the Burmans and one of the Indian servants were wounded on our side, and on theirs twenty were killed and many more wounded. While the fight was going on a friendly Kakhyeng chief came up and told the Colonel that the Tsarai Tsawbwa had offered him 500 rupees to join them. The Colonel raised his bid to 10,000 if he would bring the luggage in, and paid him 1,000 down, so the chief set his men to work to burn the jungle, and the wind being favourable, the Chinese were soon completely routed. As they bolted we shot a few more. We then got the mules together and retreated safely to Namhpoung. The next day a letter was brought to the Tsaredawgyee from the King of Burmah's agent at Manwyne saying that 3,000 Chinese were after us, with orders not to leave a single man of the mission alive, and advising him to leave us to our fate. It was also said that the Chinese were following us up, and that the Kakhyens were to cut us off at the fourth guard-house. We had to leave all our luggage, and make the best of our way by a different road. We reached Tsekaw safely after a forced march of twenty-two miles, and in a few days our luggage, to our joy and surprise, was brought in, with only a few things missing, among which were the colonel's uniform and my great coat and umbrella. It appears that Margary reached Manwyne in safety on the evening of the 19th, and that every one in the place was on good terms with him. On the 21st, in the evening, some Chinese offered to show him the hot springs in the neighbourhood, and as he was mounting his pony to go with them they cut him down from behind, and then killed four out of his five servants, only one getting away. After this they stuck the heads on the wall of the city.

The *Globe* says:—"For poor Mr. Margary's death there will be a profound feeling of regret in all circles. He was the first European who had successfully accomplished the overland journey from China to India. The remembrance of the friendly reception he had met with at the same village on his first journey made him too sanguine of being able to overcome the opposition shown to the mission under Colonel Brown. He volunteered to go forward and explain to the chiefs the pacific nature of the expedition. The mission being in perplexity, availed themselves of the offer, and he was treacherously murdered in doing so. There appear to be grave reasons for believing that, as in the case of the expedition under Captain Sladen, the King of Burmah has been a prime mover in the opposition shown to the expedition. The evidence obtained on the former occasion placed the fact beyond a doubt, and, but for the friendly assistance then rendered by the Panthays, the whole party would have been murdered. Those Panthays we have since allowed the Chinese to exterminate, under the mistaken impression that the extension of Chinese authority over that part of the country would secure to us by peaceful means the opening of the long-wished-for route. We now find to our cost that we have sacrificed the goose that offered us golden eggs, and that the Chinese are determined to obstruct the opening of a trade which would help to destroy the monopoly they now possess in Central Asia, and they find a willing and active ally in the King of Burmah. The reason assigned to the Panthays for not recognising them was, that as they had been established for only twenty years, we were bound to look upon them still as rebels to the Chinese Government. We have, however, since found it desirable to acknowledge the people of Eastern Turkestan, who have thrown off their allegiance to China only within the last seventeen years. To the Panthays this change in our policy must appear strange. However, having made the opening of this route the first point to be considered, we should endeavour to remain at least consistent in that determination. Both the King of Burmah and the Chinese authorities professed themselves friendly to the present expedition before it started. Chinese and Hill-men have since openly opposed it, while on the side of Burmah secret influences are alleged to have been unsparingly used to hinder and obstruct the mission since it started. The situation is rather a perplexing one, but, if we wish to retain our moral supremacy in that part of Asia, there can be little difference of opinion as to the right course to pursue.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBOURING MALAY STATES.

WE have more than once brought to the notice of our readers the new relations which are being established between the British Government in the Straits of Malacca and the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, under the policy so recently introduced by Sir ANDREW CLARKE, the present Governor of the Straits Settlements. When we consider our long-standing connection with these States, and the immediate vicinity of our Settlements of Singapore and Penang—both of which came into our possession through treaties with native rulers of the Peninsula, while Malacca actually forms part of it—it seems surprising that no political arrangements should ever have been attempted, not to say carried out, to bring about the adoption of a system calculated to put a stop to the confusion and anarchy which have been of such frequent occurrence among them, to the detriment of every interest concerned, and to the absolute hindrance of all improvement. The consequence has been that the Malay Peninsula remains pretty much the desert we found it nearly a century ago, when Penang first became a British possession. It is no doubt true that the Straits Government has asserted a claim to the exercise of a certain right of interference in respect of these States, and has made its voice heard, and its arm felt, in its intercourse with them; at one time, by a remonstrance or a threat, at another, by shot and shell. But, unfortunately, it never stepped beyond the immediate call of the hour, or sought the establishment of any system framed to secure a regulated and permanent influence over the native rajahs, or to promote interests from which either the inhabitants or its own subjects could derive advantage. Things, to all appearance, might have gone on precisely on the same untoward and barren footing, had not recent disturbances in some of the Malay States, on the Western Coast of the Peninsula, and in the immediate vicinity of his own Government, brought Sir ANDREW CLARKE on the scene, not many months after his accession to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The authorities of the States in question were, or professed themselves to be, thankful for his intervention, and ready to accept his assistance in quelling the disturbances and restoring order. But Sir ANDREW CLARKE'S objects were, not merely that order should be restored, but that it should be preserved; and he adopted, as the basis of his further proceedings, the acceptance by the Native Chiefs of arrangements tending to secure tranquillity for the future. They were accordingly required to pledge themselves to the reception of British Residents to aid them in conducting the administration of their respective Governments, and they have complied with the demand. This policy has met the approval of Lord CARNARVON, while it is cordially supported by the Straits communities; and we observe with satisfaction that practical effect has already been given to it by the appointment of Residents for the States of Perak and Salangore.

That the system thus introduced is fraught with highly important consequences to the States of the Malay Peninsula seems to be admitted on all hands. Much will, of course, depend upon the spirit in which it may be followed out, and on the management brought to bear upon the native authorities by the officers accredited to them. There

can be little doubt that the duties devolving upon these officers will be of a somewhat delicate and difficult nature. They will have to check and control, as well as to advise and to guide; and the Malay Rajahs, though not over sensitive, are sometimes sufficiently proud and exacting, and generally suspicious at first. They are, however, manly in spirit, and exceedingly well-disposed towards the English, and no men are more easy to deal with when once you have won their confidence. Such is the character generally conceded to them by those having the best opportunities to judge. We conclude that every Resident or other political agent accredited to a Native Chief, along with his subordinates, will be strictly debarred from engaging in trade, mining operations, or any commercial undertaking or pecuniary relation whatsoever. Any departure from this rule would interfere with the attainment of the influence necessary to success in the discharge of official duties, and be otherwise productive of mischievous consequences.

We take for granted that this system is not to be confined to the two States of Perak and Salangore, and that it is in contemplation to extend it to those on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula, namely, Pahang, Tringanu, Calantan, and Patani; and the Rajahs of these territories are understood to entertain feelings towards the British Government in the Straits, under the influence of which they would readily conform to the example before them on its Western coast. True, it has been objected to this, that several of these States are tributary to Siam, and that any action in respect of them by our Government would occasion the interference of that Power. We are quite aware that a supremacy over three of these States has long been claimed by Siam, and that it was acknowledged by the annual transmission of the tribute called "boonga mas," or *gold flower*. But, as regards Pahang, this supremacy was never asserted at all, while the late Mr. CRAWFORD, writing in 1856, states that it had then long been successfully resisted by Tringanu; and there is little doubt that Calantan is also virtually independent, and has been so for years. The case is, no doubt, different as to Patani, which is adjacent to the most southernly province of Siam proper, called Songkra, or Sangora, and whose relations became so intimate with that kingdom that it was sometimes said to have been incorporated with it. But, under the present order of things, the *flower tribute* has sunk into a mere honorary acknowledgment, which neither indicates actual subjection, nor confers either power or privilege, and has altogether become of so small account that it would probably be yielded up at once under suitable representations at Bangkok. We see no obstacle, therefore, in this, to the introduction of the new policy into the States on the East coast, and hope that the ground may in due course be made ready for its extension in that quarter.

With respect to the general aspect of the Malay States lying between the Siamese boundary and that of Johore to the south, they may be said to form a continuous forest, comprising an area of about 50,000 square miles, intersected by numerous rivers and streams more or less navigable, and with a population estimated by recent and competent inquirers at not more than seven to the square mile. Tin abounds throughout the whole of this extensive area, and although neither enterprise nor labour on an adequate scale have been devoted to the development of the mineral resources of the country—at all times under formidable interruptions—the produce has gone on increasing, until it forms a considerable item of consumption in the markets both of Europe and China. Gold also is found in various localities, but has nowhere, or only very partially, been traced to or worked in the matrix, while the quantities of alluvial ore which have been produced and exported go far in supplying evidence of rich formations of the metal in the veins of the rock. Gutta-percha, rattans, damar, &c., are among the spontaneous products of the forests, and the best fruits common to the tropics are produced in abundance and perfection. But none of the States can lay claim to anything like an agriculture, in the development of which, as well as of the vast mineral resources of the territory, the sole agency yet in operation has been the labour of the proletarian immigration from China. That

labour is indeed a most valuable and important agent, and it will be strange if, with the security to life and property which may now so soon be expected to follow in the train of the new policy, European capital and enterprise should be wanting to give it encouragement and direction, and to spread its effects far and wide over the States of the Malay Peninsula.

THE HONG KONG BLOCKADE.

IN the present number we complete our *résumé* of the important Blue-book which has recently been issued with reference to the question of the Blockade of Hong Kong by the Chinese Customs Cruisers. To those who differ in their views on this subject from Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON—and they are certainly not few—there is something almost amusing in the extremely frank manner in which he sets forth the action which has all along been taken with regard to the question. So far from his endeavouring to make it appear that he has in any way tried to lessen the evil of which the colonists complained, he takes an evident pride in showing how greatly indebted the British Government must be to him for having pointed out to the Chinese the manner in which they could be most harassing and annoying to Hong Kong. Two despatches from Sir BROOKE are contained in the Blue-book under notice, which purport to give an explanation of the action which he took when the question was represented to him by the Canton authorities. In both documents he frankly admits that he fully backed up the scheme of establishing Customs' stations round the colony; but in his despatch to the Governor of Hong Kong he states that he specially impressed upon the Viceroy that nothing but the Lekin duties was to be levied at such stations, while in a later despatch to the Earl of DERBY he states that he had admitted to the Chinese authorities their full right to collect the Customs duties, and, indeed, bases his whole argument upon certain abrogated provisions for preventing the evasion of Customs, not Lekin, duties. With a masterly grandness, Sir BROOKE does not condescend to say why his opinion upon this very important point underwent a change, excepting by an indication in his despatch of June 20 to the Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong, that after he had admitted the Viceroy's right to establish stations as near as possible to Hong Kong for the collection of the Lekin duties, "the Hai-Kwan, or superintendent of native Customs, began to think that some such plan would benefit his department." It must be confessed that this was scarcely a matter for surprise, and it is astonishing how anybody of Sir BROOKE's experience in China can have imagined that his proviso that only Lekin duties should be levied at the stations would be adhered to, or have failed to foresee the very obvious results of his thus admitting the insertion of the thin end of the wedge.

However this may be, the end of Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON'S "negotiations" has been the difficulties which have been so much complained of, and which have caused so much annoyance both to the colony and the Chinese officials; and it is curious to find that the explanation which he gives as to his reason for this course is sufficient to show that he should either have left the matter alone, and allowed the Chinese to act in it entirely upon their own responsibility, or have referred it home for a decision from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as has now been done. That he was in doubt as to the strict legality of the course he recommended to the Chinese seems evident from the fact that at first he only consented to the Lekin duties being levied, and the case was therefore one in which it was highly undesirable that the Consul should mix up with until he had been properly assured of his position. Sir BROOKE quotes certain articles of the supplementary treaty to the Nankin treaty which go to show that originally certain arrangements were made for preventing junks trading with Hong Kong evading the duties; but he very strangely overlooks that inasmuch as this treaty is abrogated, his quoting it goes directly against the action which he took; as, if there were reasons why some portions of the provisions of that instrument being revised, it was clearly the business of the Consul to represent this fact to the Home Government, and not take upon himself to decide the question according to his own ideas, and back up the Chinese in a line of action which was at

best both questionable and dangerous, and which he felt himself compelled to support with great hesitation. His answer to the Viceroy, when that official desired to obtain his aid, was not to tell him to institute taxing offices in close proximity to the colony, but to have the question referred home through the proper channel, that is through the Minister at Peking, so that a decision might be obtained from the Home Government as to what was the actual state of the question and what course should be adopted. Had this been done, it might have been quite possible to come to some arrangement which would have been the means of avoiding a great deal of the difficulty which has arisen. According to Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON'S own showing, the question is entirely a diplomatic one. His position is that, had certain arrangements in the supplementary treaty to that of Nankin been carried out instead of being abrogated, the difficulty with respect to duties in Hong Kong might have been adjusted. The Home Government are certainly the only persons competent to decide such a point, and it should have been specifically referred to them years ago, as it is referred to them now. Instead of taking this step, which might have settled the difficulty, Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON has all along been advising the Chinese to adopt a course injurious to the colony and of questionable legality.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SIAMESE DIFFICULTIES.

AS we noticed in a former issue, Sir ANDREW CLARKE has returned to Singapore, and the disturbances which lately broke the accustomed tranquillity of Bangkok have all been satisfactorily arranged. The wrath of the Kings has been appeased; their mutual fears are allayed; and the subordinate Monarch, re-called from his self-imposed exile, finds himself no longer severed by two miles of high-road from his loved palatial home. The useful British flag-staff has joys for him no more; the hard cold seat at its foot, and those dreary wastes surrounding it, beyond whose circumference he dared not stray, all these are now forgotten; and, save that he cannot parade as many troops as formerly, save that his military splendours have been somewhat reduced, he is as many inches a King as he was before his flight. The precise history of the misunderstandings thus amicably and happily adjusted have not yet reached Europe; but we have before us a Royal decree issued by the Major King on the 25th February last, which forms the concluding chapter of the episode. The substance of this quaint document may be given in brief as follows:—

"Out of our great love for and implicit confidence in our Royal cousin, the Second King, and with a view to consolidate more firmly the internal peace and tranquillity of our country and people, we hereby declare and proclaim that we hold intact and inviolate the solemn deed and covenant by which we, of our Royal will and pleasure, on November 25, 1868, installed our Royal cousin, known to Europeans as Second King, as KROM PHRA RAJAWANG, with all the honours, dignities, revenues, rights, authorities, and prerogatives, according to the then well-known and long established precedents thereto attaching.

"And we command all . . . to obey and respect this decree sacredly and carefully.

"For the due protection of our cousin's honour and dignity we authorise him to enrol, retain, and equip, armed with muskets or small arms, a force of two hundred men to be under his own command, unless under our sign manual we require their aid; and to be limited to the residence of our cousin wherever that may be.

"And as upon us alone it devolves to care for the internal peace and external security of our kingdom, so all ships, arms, and munitions of war, can be held or owned solely under our authority or licence.

"Should we hereafter—as we much desire—place the finances of our kingdom on a more secure and firmer basis, so as to lighten the burdens of our people and prevent waste, we will, when redistributing our own rights and revenues, guard and deal as we would with our own, the rights and revenues of our cousin, who has, in acknowledgment of this our will and pleasure, renewed his solemn pledge and assurance of loyalty and devotion to our authority and person."

The document above condensed, is sealed at the head with three seals, the Great Seal of State, the Seal of the Royal Mandate, and the Seal of the Present Reign. Beneath these seals follows the Royal Sign Manual; and at the foot the proclamation is subscribed and sealed by the Second King, the Major King's uncle, the ex-Regent, the Minister of the North, the Minister of War, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. We miss the seal of the fifth and sixth highest executive officers, the Supreme Minister of Justice or Umerat, and the Minister of Agriculture, who, in former years, completed the number of the Council of State, known as the Senabodi. But we believe that the Senabodi has lately been merged in a larger deliberative body; it no longer exists either to attest solemn State documents, or to control, by its collective jurisdiction, the distribution and exercise of power in the State. There are now more Councillors, but seemingly there has been less wisdom. A numerous Privy Council can never advance freedom and progress either here or in Siam; they can advise, but they cannot control, they have not sufficient "solidarite;" whereas a small cabinet or ministry can both advise and control, and as a matter of statesmanship we therefore question whether the extinction of the Senabodi—instead of the increase of its numbers by one or two new members—has not been a mistake, for a body of forty or fifty nobles gets divided into rival factions and cliques, and ill-regulated power is tossed from one side to the other, as the Monarch's uncertain favour shifts its all-paramount influence.

Perhaps political philosophy may trace to this constitutional change the primary causes of the quarrel which the above decree has closed. Reading between the lines of that Royal declaration we can at any rate discern that there has been first, some design conceived by the new Privy Council to readjust the finances; then the Second King must have refused to sanction changes which he feared might diminish his personal revenues, and having some few regiments under his separate command coercion seemed to involve the risk of an open outbreak of civil war. Hence a plot to entrap the subordinate Monarch; and an outcry next that he was mustering his forces—for defence, says one side, for rebellion says the other; then came his Majesty's flight, and finally, by foreign intervention, reconciliation and re-instatement are brought about; the Second King renews his oath of allegiance, and is restrained from maintaining in future more than a mere body guard or palace police force. On the other hand, his person and his honours are to be respected as before, and if financial changes occur his own private revenues are not to be threatened with interference or diminution. "Magnus ab integra rerum jam nascitur ordo," and we, for our part, wish that both Kings henceforth may reign in health, friendliness, and prosperity, and that the little thunderstorm which has now spent its harmless terrors may have cleared a close, oppressive, stagnant atmosphere, and facilitated progress and reform.

WE are indebted to *The Times* for a detailed account of the attack on Colonel BROWNE'S expedition, which we give in another column. When we receive the Government despatch we shall be able to form more correct conclusions as to the authors of this foul and dastardly attack. Meanwhile we regret to notice a telegram announcing that an inferior Chinese officer had been appointed from Peking to investigate the matter. It is exactly what we predicted in our article on Mr. DISRAELI'S statement.

THE arrangements of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company of San Francisco appear to be completed, and the first chartered steamer, the *Oceanic*, Captain JENNINGS, left Liverpool on the 17th for Hong Kong, to take up her place on the line between that port, Yokohama, and San Francisco. The *Belgic* and *Gaelic* will shortly follow.

THE appointment of Sir WILLIAM HACKETT, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Penang, to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Fiji, is gazetted.

WE hear of inquiries on behalf of the Chinese Government for ironclads, but no settlements have been made.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONG KONG.

Resuming our summary of the Blue-book recently issued upon the above subject, we pass to an interesting and valuable opinion from Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., then Acting Attorney-General. After reviewing the facts connected with the seizure of the *Kum-Hop-Sing* he expresses his opinion that if the complaint of the petitioner is true, an outrage had been committed upon his property while under British protection of a kind which, if left unpunished, is calculated to have the worst possible moral effect on the *prestige* of the colony. He goes on to say—

The complaint is therefore of a nature and gravity requiring rigid investigation at the hands of an impartial tribunal; and this Government is, in the interests of its Chinese denizens, entitled to very clear and definite proofs (by the production of the evidence, or otherwise) that it has undergone such investigation by process which can be reasonably recognised as judicial, and at the hands of a Court which itself has no interest in the result. Turning to Sir Brooke Robertson's despatch of the 25th March, I find it very difficult to discover what was really the nature of the inquiry the affair did undergo. The following expression, which he makes use of, "after a searching inquiry into the case both personally with, and by letters to, the authorities," may mean much or nothing. If it means that both parties appeared before and were duly heard by Her Majesty's Consul, sitting together with members of some impartial tribunal appointed by the Chinese authorities to consider and decide the case, the Government of this colony could ask, I think, for nothing more than a copy of the evidence taken for the purpose of drawing its own conclusions. But if, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Consul has only been put in possession of the statements of the complainant and his witnesses second-hand by the Chinese "authorities, and if this searching inquiry" resolves itself into a mere investigation of the case of the persons who made the seizure of the junk, or on behalf of whom such seizure was made, it is needless to say that it is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Moreover, who and what were the authorities referred to? Her Majesty's Consul does not inform us. But if, as I gather from the offer contained in the further despatch of the 16th April to refer the matter to the "Haikwan," it was the Haikwan or his subordinates who comprised "the authorities" mentioned, it was impossible, having regard to the fact that it was under the authority of the Haikwan, or of his subordinates, that the seizure complained of was effected, and that he or they or both, were the parties who would profit by it, to select a more unfitting tribunal.

Mr. Hayllar also points out in his opinion that the ground upon which the junk was seized, namely, that he could show no grand chop for the export duty, is equally unsatisfactory, as it is proved that the grand chop is never affixed at Formosa, whence the junk sailed. In conclusion, he sums up the general merits of the question as follows:—

So far as the Chinese traders resident here have induced the present state of things of which they now complain, by making use of the freedom of this port for smuggling purposes, it is needless to say they are entitled to neither sympathy nor assistance at the hands of the Government. But if it really is the case, as is now generally believed here, that the repression of smuggling forms only a colourable pretext, in too many instances, for violent and frequent seizures of innocent junks, with the double purposes of injuring the trade of the Colony and diverting it to Canton, and of enriching certain departments at Canton who farm the Custom revenue, the matter assumes a different complexion, and one which requires clearing up in justice to all parties. So long, however, as these seizures were confined to Chinese waters, the extreme difficulty of finding a foothold to base a claim for redress upon, in a matter of which no defined rules of international law (as distinguished from comity) applied, in a great measure tied the hands of the Government. But now that this line has, as there is very good reason to believe, been overstepped, the time and the opportunity have occurred when firm action can and should be taken. It would be satisfactory if all the questions arising out of seizures of junks belonging to merchants resident in this Colony, which occur, at any rate, within a certain radius around these waters could be referred to a Joint Commission of the kind I have suggested, and there are many reasons why hereafter such a measure should be suggested to the Chinese Government, which are sufficiently obvious. At present, however, I think the Government should confine itself to request the Viceroy or other proper authority to agree to the appointment of a Joint Tribunal to consider the particular case of the *Kum-Hop-Sing* he, or such other authority being given to understand that, if the parties complainant are found to have been seized in the act of illegally evading the revenue laws of China, that this Government is, in this instance, willing to overlook the offence committed against British laws through the seizure being effected in our waters (if it should turn out that it was so seized); but if they were not to blame, it should be understood that the parties making the seizure, wherever it occurred, must be duly punished, and that the boat and cargo must be restored, together with damages for their detention; or, if they have been sold, as I believe is the case, that the fullest compensation should be paid to the complainants. If this reasonable proposal is rejected by the Chinese authorities, and if they choose to stand upon the inquiry already made, I can only advise that the whole matter be referred to the Secretary of State, with a request that redress may be sought for this and other authenticated injuries inflicted on the Colonial commerce by the Chinese Customs cruisers through the action of the Foreign Office.

The resolutions passed at the meeting at the City Hall, Hong Kong, and some despatches of minor importance follow, and then we come to an elaborate exposition of the subject by Sir Brooke Robertson in a despatch to the Earl of Derby, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He commences with a historical re-

view of the matter, similar to that given in the despatch of the 20th June to the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong (already noticed). Sir Brooke Robertson says:—

It has been my habit to be frank and open in my dealings with the Chinese authorities and give them all reasonable support, and I saw no reason in this case for reserve. I told the Viceroy, who consulted me that he must dismiss from his mind all hope of collecting Imperial duties in the colony of Hong Kong, which was one of his ideas, for it was against the law, but I considered he had a perfect right to establish Custom stations—another of his schemes—as close to the colony as he chose, and compel all junks clearing from Hong Kong or entering it, and when beyond the limits of colonial jurisdiction, to call there and pay their duties. Such was the origin of the Customs blockade. I need scarcely say the commotion it caused to the smuggling fraternity, when the thing was established, was great. The then Governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, saw in it only a blow to the prosperity of the colony, which unquestionably it was—that is, to the smuggling prosperity—and predicted all sorts of evils. I held, however, to the position I had taken, conceiving that if smuggling could, by any legitimate means, be prevented from being a source of distrust and alarm to the Chinese Government, it was of more importance for our general interests than any local advantages, based on principles of doubtful integrity would or could afford. In this I was supported by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

Sir Brooke holds that the blockade even as it exists has not been proved to be injurious to the legitimate trade of the colony, and in support of his position and the advice he gave to the Chinese Authorities he points out that in the supplementary treaty to the Treaty of Nankin provision was originally made for preventing Hong Kong becoming a smuggling depot, but this supplementary treaty was abrogated on the signature of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858. His remarks upon this point are of importance, as they set forth very clearly what was the original understanding on the matter. We subjoin them at length:—

In the first three paragraphs of the memorial much stress is laid on Sir Charles Elliott's Proclamation of the 7th June, 1841, as inviting "Chinese merchants to resort to Hong Kong for the purposes of trade and commerce, under the promise of full protection from interference on the part of the Chinese Authorities"; and, in consequence, Hong Kong became what it now is, a large centre for Chinese commerce; the progress of which the action of the Chinese Authorities, by the blockade, is materially checking. This is the burden of the Petition throughout, and on this are founded the ills they complain of, on the grounds that the Elliott Proclamation of June, 1841, induced them to invest capital in the Colony, which they are now losing, owing to the "submissive and forbearing policy of Her Majesty's Government." But is this so? and did the Proclamation in question guarantee perfect immunity to Chinese frequenting the Colony from the payment of duties to the Chinese Government? For that, divested of the ambiguity in which it is clothed in the Petition, is the real question at issue. Reference to Acts preceding and following the issue of this Proclamation will show that such was never intended. For instance, the Proclamation of Sir Charles, then Captain, Elliott, of the 20th of June, 1841, notified the cession of Hong Kong to the British Crown on certain conditions, the first of which is: "All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there (Hong Kong), to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa," (the anchorage near Canton). Here, then, is an explicit acknowledgment of the right of the Chinese to levy duties at Hong Kong. But the island had been only provisionally ceded, and was in that position when the Proclamation of the 7th of June, five months subsequently, was issued, upon which the Petitions rely. But by the IIIrd Article of the Treaty of Nankin, of August the 29th, 1842, which followed the war of the year, the Island was definitely conveyed to the British Crown, and became part and parcel of Her Majesty's Dominions, thus abrogating the two Proclamations above mentioned; and by the Treaty of October 8th, 1843, which supplemented that of Nankin, it was provided, under Article XIII. "should natives of China wish to repair to Hong Kong to purchase goods, they shall have full and free permission to do so, and, should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases, they must obtain a pass or port clearance for her at the Custom House of the port whence the vessel may sail from Hong Kong;" and, under the XIVth Article, "An English officer will be appointed at Hong Kong, one part of whose duty will be to examine the registers and passes of all Chinese vessels that may repair to that port to buy or sell goods; and should such officer at any time find that any Chinese merchant vessel has not a pass or register from one of the five ports, she is to be considered as an unauthorised or smuggling vessel, and is not to be allowed to trade, whilst a report of the circumstance is to be made to the Chinese Authorities. By this arrangement it is hoped that piracy and illegal traffic will be effectively prevented." By the XVth Article, the most important of the three, it was agreed: "That the Custom House officers of the five ports shall make a monthly return to Canton of the passes granted to vessels proceeding to Hong Kong, together with the nature of their cargoes; and a copy of these returns will be embodied in one Return, and communicated once a month to the proper English officer at Hong Kong. The said English officer will, on his part, make a similar return or communication to the Chinese Authorities at Canton, showing the names of Chinese vessels arrived at Hong Kong, or departed from that port, with the value of their cargoes; and the Canton Authorities will apprise the Custom Houses at the five ports, in order that, by these arrangements and precautions, all clandestine and illegal trade, under the cover of passes, may be averted." Such were the precautions taken by Her Majesty's Government at that time to prevent Hong Kong becoming a smuggling depot, and the Chinese Government being defrauded of its just dues; and had they been preserved in future arrangements, all troublesome and difficult questions like the present one had never arisen. But by the

Treaty of Tientsin, of the 26th June, 1858, which followed upon the third war, the Supplementary Treaty of Nankin was abrogated, and with it went these precautions, while none were substituted, since which smuggling prospered at Hong Kong, and the Canton Government was driven to take the action now complained of.

Regarding the seizure of the *Kum-Hop-Sing*, Sir Brooke assumes that it took place in Chinese waters, and that the native authorities were therefore in their right; but states that on account of the complainants refusing to appear, as he requested, before a mixed commission at Canton, he could not investigate the case. He goes on to say that he is not prepared to state that harsh treatment of junk traders according to European ideas does not exist; and that, not being satisfied but that there might be some grounds for complaint against the steam-cruisers, he has arranged that they should be placed under the Foreign Collectorate of Customs at Canton, and "an English officer on that establishment having been appointed especially to the duty of their supervision, not one case of complaint has since been brought before him." Sir Brooke concludes as follows:—

Finally, I may mention the difficulties which surround the Canton Government in this question are great. They can not only obtain no assistance from Hong Kong, but are subjected to complaints against the only plan they can devise to prevent smuggling, as being detrimental to the trade and interests of the colony. The position they are placed in is, consequently, embarrassing, and from this, both for their sakes and ours, I would gladly see them relieved. At Hong Kong the Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants generally, with some exceptions, denounce the blockade system and call for its removal, but fail to point out any substitute for it. It is this unreasoning attitude which adds to the difficulty of arriving at a fair adjustment of the question. But of this the colonists may rest assured, that the Canton Government will not remove the blockade to meet their convenience, or without the substitution of some plan by which the payment of the Imperial dues can be secured.

The despatch of the Earl of Carnarvon, which concludes the series under notice, has already been summarised.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on 21st, at the London Tavern; Mr. JOHN PENDER, M.P., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the SECRETARY, and the report of the directors was taken as read. It stated that the gross earnings for the half-year amounted to £110,759 16s. 9d., and after deducting working expenses, cost of repair and maintenance of cables, payment of income-tax, interest on debentures, &c., and carrying forward the sum of £23,926 19s. 1d. from last year's account, there was a balance of £102,752 1s. 7d. Three interim dividends of 1½ per cent., aggregating £89,887 10s., had been declared during the year, and there now remained the sum of £72,789 11s. 1d. for appropriation, out of which it was proposed to declare a dividend of 4s. per share, making a total dividend of 6½ per cent. for the year, and leaving a balance of £32,839 11s. 7d. to carry to the reserve fund.

The CHAIRMAN said that the total earnings for the half-year had been £110,759, and the gross receipts of the year 1874 amounted to £226,512, exceeding those of 1873 by something over £3,000. The comparison of 1873 and 1874 was as follows: the traffic in 1873 was £223,323 12s. 6d.; in 1874, £226,512 16s. 9d.; the increase in traffic was £3,189 4s. 3d.; the total expenses in 1873 were £63,109 3s. 10d., in 1874, £57,625 9s., the decrease in 1874 being £5,483 14s. 10d., and the net increased profits amounting to £28,672 19s. He moved the adoption of the report.—Baron EMILE D'ERLANGER seconded the motion.

Mr. BAIN stated that he thought that the dividend should be increased instead of adding so large an amount to the reserve fund. He moved an amendment that the dividend be 5s. per share, instead of 4s. per share.—Mr. W. ABBOTT said that no doubt the motion of the hon. proprietor was a little irregular, because the articles of association provided that the dividend should be the amount declared by the board. Although it was perhaps natural to desire a better dividend, at the same time he thought he expressed the wishes of all the shareholders of the company when he stated that they would prefer to place the company on a really sound basis. (Cheers.) In telegraphic property, of all other property, it was necessary that large reserves should be made, and if they distributed an extra dividend of 2s. 6d. or 5s. a share the effect would be to impoverish the coupons of the company to a far greater extent than the shareholders would receive any benefit on the slight and spasmodic increase of dividend. He must say that he perfectly approved of the report; and he was glad to see the reserve fund growing up and the expenses being reduced, and he did not think they could ask more from the board than to carry out in the future those satisfactory elements of success in the company. There was one point he was desirous the Chairman should touch upon, and that was with respect to the extension of the line. It appeared that there were some outlying districts which should be tapped for telegraph purposes. There was the large growing colony of New Zealand; there was no cable connecting New Zealand with Australia, but their line went to Melbourne, and round by Eastern Australia. There were rumours afloat that a rival company had a valuable concession, and he wanted to know whether this company was prepared to take up the affair, for he was sure, with the names they had on the list of directors, they had the power to bring into the Extension Company all that valuable outlying traffic.—The CHAIRMAN replied that Mr. Abbott was perfectly right in regard to the amendment being out of order. He and his colleagues knew of the importance of the matter referred to by the hon.

shareholder, and he believed that if Australia were connected with New Zealand by telegraph it would be done by this company.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put, and carried. On the motion for the re-election of the retiring directors, a SHAREHOLDER suggested that the re-election should not take place, and argued that the number of the board should be reduced, with the view of decreasing the expenses. Mr. ABBOTT said that if they wanted a Jonas to throw overboard, Mr. Bevan was the very last gentleman who should be so sacrificed. (Laughter.) He pointed out that Mr. Bevan and his friends had been the pioneers of deep-sea telegraphy.

The motion for the re-election of Mr. Bevan was then put, and carried, as also was a resolution to re-elect Sir James Anderson. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India was held on the 22nd, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. R. O. Campbell in the chair. The Manager having read the notice calling the meeting, the report was read.

The CHAIRMAN said he desired at once to say that it was a matter of regret and disappointment to the directors to have to come before the shareholders and present a report in which the word dividend had no place, and to ask their acceptance of accounts which showed that the working of the half-year exhibited a balance to the debit of profit and loss of £8,865, or, in other words, that if they had paid no dividend for the first half of the year there would have been something like an equilibrium in the accounts, or that, on the working of the whole year, the expenses had absorbed the profits, which fairly represented their position. This was unquestionably a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and, as such, was felt by the board, who were large shareholders, and consequently sympathised with their brother shareholders. The consequence of this state of things had been that he had received various communications regarding this portion of the report expressive of disappointment, but all expressing confidence in the management and the way the accounts were made up, and some congratulating them on the assurance that no bad debts had been made during the past year. Among these letters had been one making a comparison between their working and that of the other exchange banks occupying the same field, and suggesting whether there were not some other features than those to which they had ascribed the position in the report for their want of success, or asking whether it might not be the case that there were too many in the field under the new condition of things created by the telegraph wire and steam communication. These were questions that must be faced, and he wished to tell them that he had replied to that correspondent that in the report they had endeavoured to state honestly and fairly the true causes of their want of success, and had done so to the best of their ability. Every one who was connected or indeed had any thing to do with the Eastern trade must have been aware that the past year had been one of unprecedented depression, stagnation, and unprofitableness, and as such times were always a cause of non-success to ordinary bankers, so they were doubly so in regard to exchange. This depression had been adverted to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech, where he said that in the amount of stamp duties for the year there had been a falling off of £75,000 for stamps on bills of exchange, which was for them a very significant circumstance. To add to their troubles and perplexities, their neighbours on the other side of the Channel, who were changing their currency from silver to gold, had whenever there was a prospect of a rise of the exchange on India flooded the market with German silver, and so quietly had this been managed that it had baffled all calculation whilst to a lesser extent the same results had occurred from the drawings of the Minister of State for India. During the past year money had been very easy in India, and, as they were aware, they had to pay large sums on the amounts at deposit, whilst for a good portion of that time they were unable to employ that money so as to give them an equivalent return to what they were paying for it. It was true they might have employed it in India on the security of joint-stock undertakings, but advances of that kind were not always available when wanted; and, looking at the present state of the share market there, it was wise not to have committed themselves to such a course. He did not grudge their neighbours such measure of success as they had obtained, but in any comparison it must be remembered they were the youngest of the family, with comparatively very few branches, and, also, comparatively, a very restricted field of operations, whilst in the short period of their existence they had not had the opportunity of building up a large reserve fund which others had been able to do, and therefore they had been obliged to work extremely cautiously. That they had come through a period of much trouble and trial without losses was a circumstance for which they were indebted to their managers at home and abroad. With regard to the present he had endeavoured to ascertain from the returns in their possession what was the position of the bank at the end of March, and he was happy to be able to tell them that the result was satisfactory, and such as to warrant them in anticipating a favourable out-turn for the half-year. Money was more in request, and the exchanges were more favourable, whilst in his opinion there was a hope of a revival of trade in India. Referring to the future, he said it had been stated that there were too many Indian exchange banks in the field, and that all the room was occupied; but he would just ask them to look at that field—to look at India, its extent and immense resources, its immense line of coast, its magnificent rivers, its railways extending slowly over every part, and its improved geographical position by the piercing of the Suez Canal, and then to look at China, with its immense population calculated by millions and with its mineral wealth undeveloped—and to say if six or seven banks located on the outskirts of this field ought to be treading on each others' toes. He considered they might very hopefully look to the future, into which, it was true, they could not see very far, though they could endeavour to

prepare themselves for bad weather, if such were expected, or to take advantage of any turn of good fortune which might happen. He hoped when he next met them not to have to take up their time by making excuses for not having a dividend to give them, and he concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. E. W. WINGROVE seconded the motion.

Mr. WATT considered they had been doing a speculative business, and moved an amendment that the report be not adopted until they had received a statement of the receipts and expenditure. The amendment, not having been seconded, fell to the ground, and the report was put and adopted.—Mr. GRANT wished in a friendly spirit to propose that shareholders should, in conjunction with the board, investigate the affairs of the company.—The CHAIRMAN, however, opposed it, as a reflection on the board of directors, and after some little discussion it was allowed to drop through, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of this Bank was held on the 21st inst. at the London Tavern; Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the report (given in another page) would meet the approval of the proprietors, and satisfy them as to the solid position of the Bank. Many of those present would remember the time when there was a deficiency to be dealt with, arising through exceptional causes, excessive advances in India and China, but fortunately all those had been surmounted, and he was glad to say that they had now a surplus to dispose of. The profits during the past year had aggregated about 8 per cent. on the capital of the company, but the board did not propose to divide more than 5 per cent., thinking it conducive to the interests of the Bank that a portion of the earnings, say £20,000, should be placed to reserve fund, an account of importance in every bank, and which, like a rolling snow-ball, should increase as it went on. He hoped the reserve fund would give confidence to the shareholders, and induce them to bring business to the Bank. The deposit and current accounts had increased about £300,000 during the year. In every bank those accounts were the main sources of profit, not only to exchange banks, but to their gigantic neighbours in the City. The past year had not been a favourable one for either merchants or banks, but they had no reason to complain. No losses had been incurred, and he was glad to say that they had not incurred any by the failures which had occurred since the commencement of the year. (Cheers.) In fact, he might say that the Bank was in quite as good a position in a better position than it had been in for many years. He might add that no directors had more reason to be satisfied with the manager and staff than they had. The renewal of the charter had been obtained during the year, and branches had been established at Manila and Penang. The expenses attending the establishment of those branches had swollen the expenditure account somewhat, but the board looked for fruit in return. The subject of the use of bills had been mentioned at late meetings, and he therefore took the opportunity of saying that the board, individually and collectively, were in favour of a reduced credit, but it must be borne in mind that this bank was only one of many Indian banks, and that, while they expressed a wish and every willingness to co-operate in any movement towards the shortening of credit, yet they could not effect this single-handed. They would be quite willing to co-operate in any movement, and no doubt a combination among all the banks would be necessary, but even then the aid of Barings and other first-class firms issuing credits would also be required, or the movement might not make rapid progress. He moved that the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted.

Mr. JOHN JONES seconded the motion.

Some discussion took place, in the course of which several shareholders expressed their satisfaction with the report, but urged the necessity for economy in the working expenses, and a strong feeling was also expressed in favour of reducing the use of bills, a motion being submitted that "It is the opinion of this meeting that a shortening of the use of bills would be beneficial to the trade generally, and also to the interests of sound banking."

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. William Christian, a provisional member of the board, was formally elected a director; and Mr. William MacNaughtan, the retiring director, having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of this company was held on the 20th inst. at the offices, Old Broad-street, E.C.; Mr. GEORGE G. NICOL in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the result of the Bank's operations was not so satisfactory as the board could have wished. They had had to contend against very unfavourable circumstances for some time past, and the business had been confined almost entirely to exchange business. The closest attention of the directors was devoted to the business of the Bank, and he was happy to say that the present year promised to be very different from the previous one. The figures in the accounts did not show much variation from those usually presented. The sum of £9,712 7s. 9d., balance of profit and loss account, had been carried to reserve fund, while £13,612 had been written off for the purpose of meeting bad and doubtful debts. In estimating the bad debts of the previous year they took what they considered the full probable loss on certain shipments of silk, but in realising, a serious loss was incurred, in consequence of the fall in the price of silk. That loss amounted to £6,000, and did not appertain properly to the year 1874. In addition to that there was a loss from the em-

bezzlement of one of their officers amounting to £4,080. The losses on 1874 were very trifling, not exceeding £2,000, which, considering the large overturn of the Bank, was a satisfactory result. He was glad to be able to announce that the Bank had not lost one halfpenny by the failure of Im Thurn and other houses, and from a telegram received from China they were informed that they were safe there. He believed at the present moment there was not an asset of the Bank which was not safe. The result of the profit and loss account was unsatisfactory, but the Bank was never in a sounder state, and they were in a position to avail themselves of any reaction which might take place. With regard to the embezzlement to which he had referred, it was a matter which had given the board very great concern. It was committed by a young man who was brought into the Bank under high auspices. He was entrusted with a responsible part of the executive, and proved himself to be an accomplished swindler, and falsified the books so cleverly that he baffled even the professional auditors. Some correspondence had taken place with the auditors, the board holding that the fraud ought to have been sooner detected, and the result was that the auditors had resigned. The shareholders would, therefore, be called upon to-day to appoint auditors in the place of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. Referring to the debt of Joshua and Co., the Chairman stated that the Bank had recently gained a suit against that firm, and had obtained property of the estimated value of £15,000. The directors had discovered that the firm had property in India, and were following the matter up in such a manner that by the next meeting he hoped the greatest portion of the item that appeared in the accounts in reference to that matter would be wiped out. He moved the adoption of the report.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, some discussion took place in reference to the audit, and it was resolved that in future the services of professional auditors should be dispensed with.—The motion for the adoption of the report was then put to the meeting, and carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, Mr. W. Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, was elected a director, in the place of Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, deceased.

Mr. Daniell and Mr. Bullen, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and the retiring auditors, Messrs. Christian and Pickford, were re-appointed.—A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Bank was held at the offices of the Corporation, Threadneedle-street, on the 22nd, Mr. Geo. Arbuthnot in the chair. The notice calling the meeting having been read by the chief manager (Mr. Charles J. F. Stuart), the report, which appeared in our last issue, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he would trouble the meeting with but few remarks. For nine years consecutively they had been enabled to declare a dividend of twelve per cent. per annum, and he hoped the result would be regarded with satisfaction, considering the difficulties they had had to contend with as regarded competition and exceptional circumstances of another character. The Bank continued to prosper, going on in the even tenour of its way; everything was uniform, and, therefore, gave no scope for much comment or observation. He had received a letter from one of the proprietors, and as the subject had perhaps attracted the attention of other shareholders present he would address to them a few remarks thereon. The letter had respect to the large amount of coin and bullion that the Bank appeared to hold, which was stated in the accounts at £3,053,000. It appeared a very large sum, and he had been in consultation with the chief manager, who had thirty years' experience in connection with the Bank, and he stated that it was not too large an amount to hold, and not more than was necessary for the business of the Corporation; for the shareholders must bear in mind that the business of the Bank could not be concentrated, and that they had no less than thirteen branches and twenty-six sub-agencies, and that it was absolutely necessary for the credit of the Bank that each should have large funds at its command. The directors would, if they considered it desirable, be only too glad to as far as possible invest the funds of the Bank, instead of their remaining idle. The shareholders must also remember that the amount represented coin and bullion passing from one part of the world to the other. The Bank had established a branch in South Africa, and probably the announcement would be received with some surprise, inasmuch as it had not been mentioned before; but the Bank had been induced to look for new fields of action in order that the profits for the payment of the dividend might be secured. The initial proceedings were taken two years ago, and one of their inspectors visited the place, the result being that the branch was established, and they had secured permission to issue bank notes payable on demand, and the branch was going on very satisfactorily. It would be recollected that a year ago two points were brought forward by the shareholders—one as to whether, in the event of the death of one of the auditors during the year of office, the signature of a single auditor was valid; upon that point the directors had preferred a case for the consideration of counsel, and Mr. DOWDSEWELL, Q.C., had decided that, in the case of the death of one of the auditors, the signature of the other was perfectly valid, but that in the event of the death of both it would be desirable, though not essential, if time permitted, to summon a special meeting of the shareholders for the election of auditors. The other point raised had been as to the form of accounts rendered, it being wished by some gentlemen that the extent of the gross profits should be stated, also the expenses of establishment and other charges on the other side of the accounts. The directors had carefully considered the matter, and had had the advice of their legal friends, and it was considered advisable not to deviate from the form laid down for the framing of the accounts by the charter, and they had, therefore, been prepared in the usual way. At the

same time the directors had no wish to keep any information from the shareholders, and if any gentleman present would apply at the manager's office any information would be supplied that might be desired. Since the last meeting the directors had to lament the loss of an old familiar face. He alluded to their legal adviser, Mr. Fuller, and his loss would, he had no doubt, be as deeply lamented by the shareholders as it was by the board, that gentleman having been associated with the Bank from its formation. The board had been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman who would, it was believed, pay as strict attention to the affairs of his branch of the business as his predecessor. In conclusion, having previously declared the dividend of £1 10s. per share, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report.—Sir W. BAYNES, Bart., briefly seconded the motion.

In reply to questions, the CHAIRMAN stated that the balances due from other banks had been largely increased during the last year, consequent upon business of a special character; it was perfectly safe and legitimate in all respects, and well secured. In reference to the establishment of a branch at Fiji, the directors had not as yet taken the matter into their consideration, but they were perfectly ready to open branches in any part of the world when they could do so with advantage to the shareholders. In reference to the reserve fund, it had been increased to the extent of £6,000 during the last ten years, so that it stood at the high figure of £450,000.—Mr. HUTCHINS (the legal adviser to the company) stated that the accounts were framed strictly in accordance with the form set forth in the schedule of charter.—Mr. C. J. F. STUART (chief manager), in reply to a question, stated that the loss from the failure of Messrs. Gledstane's had been less than originally estimated.

The report was adopted. The retiring directors, Sir William Baynes, Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, and Mr. James Campbell, were re-elected. The retiring auditors, Mr. T. W. L. Mackean and Mr. J. R. Robertson, were also re-elected. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the meeting.

Literature.

The Romantic Legend of Sākya Buddha. From the Chinese Sanscrit. By SAMUEL BEAL. London: Trübner and Co. 1875.

Mr. Beal is already well known as an active labourer in the field of Buddhist literature, and during the past few years has published several works, including the "Travels of Fah-Hian and Sung-Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims, from China to India," and "A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese." The volume before us is based upon a work which Mr. Beal discovered in the library of the India-office, and of which, in the first instance, he was desirous of publishing an entire translation. The work in question is a Chinese version of the "Abhinishkramana Sūtra," which was translated from the Sanscrit by Dīnanakuta, a Buddhist priest from North India, who lived in China at the end of the sixth century. Mr. Beal says this was during the Tsui dynasty, but for "Tsui" we think we ought to read "Sui." It is supposed that the Sanscrit title was originally given merely to the story of Buddha's flight from his palace to become a recluse, but that afterwards it was applied to the complete legend (as in the present case), which includes his previous and subsequent history. It will not be without interest to state that the work was translated into Chinese, under the title of *Fo-pen-hing*, by a priest called Chu-fa-lan, as early as A.D. 70, in the reign of Yung-Ping of the Eastern Han, that is to say, very shortly after the introduction of Buddhism into China. "It must be borne in mind, however," says Mr. Beal, "that several translations of the 'Legend of Buddha' are quoted under the name *Fo-pen-hing*." The one just spoken of, which was in five chapters, was lost more than 1,200 years ago, early in the Tang dynasty. Among other translations were two made during the Northern Liang (502 to 555 A.D.), and the Sung (420 to 477 A.D.) dynasties.

Mr. Beal adverts in his introductory matter to the extraordinary coincidence of some of the legends respecting Buddha with events in the life of our Saviour. The mystery is not cleared up by saying, as a recent German writer has done, that all these legends or stories are worthless and simply exploded myths, and Mr. Beal is quite right in his remark that it would be better at once to say that in our present state of knowledge there is no complete explanation to offer; we must wait until dates are finally and certainly fixed. But, he adds in a note, it would be a natural inference that many of the events of the legend of Buddha were borrowed from the Apocryphal Gospels, if we were quite certain that these Apocryphal Gospels had not borrowed from it.

The stories given will be found to possess considerable interest especially as throwing light on contemporaneous architectural works in India. The work before us is comprised in sixty chapters, at the conclusion of each of which Mr. Beal gives the number of words (? Chinese characters) it contains, and what it cost to print in taels. It is much to be regretted that he has not thought it necessary to give a synoptical table of contents, and that he also omits to furnish any glossary of Buddhist terms, on the somewhat feeble ground that so many have already been published. In conclusion, we think it our duty to call attention to a very grave drawback to this otherwise valuable and interesting volume. On more than one occasion lately we have

had to speak of the careless way in which some works are carried through the press in the Far East, and the unconscionable and bewildering amount of "Errata and Corrigenda" which the reader must wade through before they can be made properly available for perusal. Of course, we are aware that authors and publishers in that part of the world can plead extenuating circumstances in palliation of this apparent carelessness; but surely at home this is not the case, and we are bound to say that it is out of all reason to issue from the press a work like Mr. Beal's *Romantic History of Buddha* with positively more than three closely printed pages of "Additions and Corrections." Our idea is that, if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and that carelessness of the kind we alluded to, is in the present instance quite inexcusable.

Fusang, or The Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century. By Charles G. Leland. London: Trübner and Co. 1875.

More than a hundred years ago De Guignes informed the world that he had found in the works of early Chinese historians a statement that, in the fifth century of our era, certain travellers of their race had discovered a country which they called Fusang, and which, from the direction and distance as described by them, appeared to be Western America, and in all probability Mexico. The original document, says Mr. Leland, on which the Chinese historians based their account of Fusang, was the report of a Buddhist monk or missionary named Hœi-shin, who, in the year 499 A.D., returned from a long journey to the East. This report was regularly entered on the Year-Books or Annals of the Chinese Empire, whence it passed not only to the pages of historians, but also to those of poets and writers of romance, by whom it was so confused with absurd inventions and marvellous tales, that even at the present day discredit is thrown by a certain class of critics on the entire narrative. In 1841 Professor Neumann, of Munich, a well-known Oriental scholar, published a version of Hœi-shin's narrative, taking it from the original source, and adding explanatory comments; a translation of a revised edition of this forms the ground-work of the present volume, and is comprised in the first five chapters. Then Mr. Leland has some remarks to make on Dr. Neumann's text, to which he adds a letter from Colonel Barclay Kennon, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, who is of opinion that the voyage supposed to have been made by the Buddhist monk is easily practicable, and might be effected even in an open boat. Mr. Leland devotes a chapter to some remarks on Colonel Kennon's letter, and that is succeeded by a very brief statement with regard to the travels of other Buddhist monks from the fourth to the eighth century of our era. The next division of the work treats of American Antiquities, with their relations to the Old World; this is comprised in three chapters, viz., Affinities of American and Asiatic Languages, the Mound-Builders and Mexicans, and Images of Buddha. With regard to the last, it is worth remarking that "images resembling the ordinary Buddha have been found in Mexico and Central America, but they cannot be proved to be identical with it." We next come to the advocates and opponents of the narrative of Hœi-shin, a division of the work which chiefly consists of extracts from and remarks on a series of articles by Gustave d'Eichthal, which appeared in the *Revue Archæologique* in 1862-3, in which De Guignes is defended from an attack made by the famous Oriental scholar, Julius Heinrich Von Klaproth, on the original memoir, alluded to above, which started the whole controversy. The last chapter is devoted to "the latest discussion of Fusang," and contains the views of Mr. Theos. Simson and Dr. E. Bretschneider on the question, as they appeared in the pages of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* (1869) and the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* (published at Foochow, October 1870), on which Mr. Leland comments at some length.

The narrative of Hœi-shin, properly so called, is exceedingly brief, for it occupies but a very few pages, and this very brevity may not unfairly, as Mr. Leland urges, be used as an argument in favour of its genuineness, and "had Hœi-shin been 'a consummate humbug' (as he has been hastily termed), he would have hardly left such a concise narrative as is given in the Annals." It certainly is a curious fact that what he declares he saw is confirmed, even in many minute details, by what is now known of Old and New Mexico; and all that appears fabulous in his story, he, like Herodotus, relates on hearsay. "Among the objects seen and described by the monk," Mr. Leland remarks, "was the magney plant, or great cactus, which is called the fusang, after a Chinese plant slightly resembling it, and this name (fusang) he applied to the country. His description of this plant and its many uses is very striking. Other things peculiar to Mexico, but not known in China, were remarked, as, for instance, the absence of iron, and the fact that copper, gold, and silver were not prized, and were not used for money. The manner in which marriage was contracted in Fusang, according to his description, is not at all Chinese—I doubt if it be Asiatic—but it exists in more than one North American tribe, and something very like it was observed by a recent traveller in New Mexico." As this last point is an important one, we quote Professor Neumann's

version of what Hœi-shin says on the subject:—"The suitor builds himself a hut before the door of the house where the one longed for dwells, and waters and cleans the ground every morning and evening. When a year has passed by, if the maiden is not inclined to marry him, he departs; should she be willing, it is completed." In regard to this, the coincidence, noted by Mr. Leland, is certainly odd, and it would seem a fair inference that Hœi-shin must, in some way or another, whether by personal observation or on the authority of other travellers, have obtained some information about North American manners and customs. In conclusion, from what we have said above, it will be seen that the volume before us partakes of the nature of patchwork—so much so, indeed, that it is often very puzzling to know who is responsible for any given sentence, whether it is Mr. Leland, or Professor Neumann, or one of the other writers laid under contribution; but, nevertheless, we doubt not that it will be perused with much pleasure by all who take an interest in the solution of the curious problem discussed in its pages.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. publish a new book of travels, entitled *Rough Notes of Journeys in Syria, India, Kashmir, Ceylon, Japan, Mongolia, Siberia, the United States, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia*. The "Notes" are written in a pleasant conversational style, and, without laying claim to literary merit, contain some interesting, and at times valuable, information, with references to the countries through which the author—who writes anonymously—travelled.

A new work on Labuan, Sarawak, and Borneo is in preparation, the joint production of the late Governor Pope Hennessy and Mr. B. A. Cody, his secretary.

Messrs. H. S. King and Co. announce *Letters from China and Japan*, by L. D. S.

Monetary and Commercial.

Since the failure of Messrs. Fearon and Co. rumours have been current of the suspension of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., of China, but the fact was not announced until the 23rd. This firm, which was founded on American connections, dates back to the good old times, before the first war. The senior Augustine Heard died in 1868, and Mr. George Heard this year. Mr. C. E. Parker was admitted a partner in January last. The firm of late years had its head office at Hong Kong, and occupied the large building formerly the Government-house. The branches included Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, with agencies at all the other trading ports. At Hong Kong the firm had the entire working of the Hong Kong and Canton Steam Company, which included in its shareholders Chinese and all foreign nationalities. They were also managing agents for the China Traders Insurance Company and the Victoria Fire, both local companies. It is feared that the shareholders will be heavy losers, and that the failure will prove almost as disastrous as that of Dent and Co. in its injury to private individuals. The banks, we understand, hold cover for all bills, and for many months caution has been exercised in advances. Mr. Albert Heard was a director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, but no loss will be incurred by the Bank. It remains to be seen how the partners in this house, enjoying such a large and profitable commission business, have brought about such a result. The telegram announces that Mr. James Whittall, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and Mr. Linstead, both of Hong Kong, have been appointed trustees, but the amount of liabilities has not been stated. The American agents were Messrs. Everett and Co., Boston. *The Times* prints the following letter from Mr. Heard:—

"Sir,—The remarks contained in your City Article this morning with regard to the failure of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., of Hong Kong and China, being calculated to do much injury to the firm, you will permit me, I trust, to correct them as regards some of the particulars. The debts to native houses are in reality insignificant, and the feeling of the Chinese, so far from being hostile, is of the most cordial description. The rumours of the warehouses of the firm in Hong Kong (or, at any rate, of the ports) having been destroyed are, as far as we are aware, without foundation. Telegrams, dated last night, received by me from occupants of the premises said to have been destroyed make no mention of any such occurrence. I may add that measures for our resumption of business have been substantially completed, and the formal announcement will be made in a few days.

"AUGUSTINE HEARD."

The prospectus has been issued of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited), which undertaking is formed with a capital of £100,000 in £5 shares, for the purpose of erecting and working cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay or other parts of India. In favour of the scheme it is mentioned that the only additional cost for erecting a mill in Bombay is that of packing the machinery and the freight, marine insurances, and the landing charges between

Liverpool and Bombay, amounting together to about 30 per cent.; and that freehold land can be purchased at from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per square yard.

At the meeting of the National Bank of India (Limited) it was stated that the balance at debit of profit and loss account was £3,865, which had been met by taking £10,000 out of the reserve fund, leaving that fund standing at £15,000, and carrying forward a balance of £2,375. The report was adopted.

At the meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the directors' report was adopted and a dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation the report was adopted, and a dividend of 6 per cent., or 30s. per share, was declared for the half-year.

At the meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on the 20th inst., the report was adopted, and a dividend was declared, making 6 per cent. for the year. The following statement of accounts is appended to the report:—

CR.	ASSETS.		
Coin and bullion	...	£1,107,788	3 3
Cash with bankers and money at call	...	453,641	11 6
Government securities	...	350,497	2 7
Landed and house property at head office and branches	...	221,645	3 7
Bills receivable, in hand and on deposit, loans, and other debts, &c., due to the Corporation	...	6,874,288	0 11
		£9,007,860	1 10
DR.	LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid up	...	£750,000	0 0
Current and fixed deposits	...	3,311,600	0 9
Bills payable, notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	...	4,880,160	1 1
Reserve fund	...	51,100	0 0
Profit and loss account—			
Balance at 31st Dec., 1874, as undernoted	...	15,000	0 0
		£9,007,860	1 10
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
o dividend for half-year ending 30th June, 1874	...	£30,000	0 0
„ expenses of management at head office, eleven branches, and five sub-agencies for year	...	110,661	14 7
„ amount carried to reserve fund	...	9,712	7 9
„ balance carried down	...	15,000	0 0
		£165,374	2 4
By balance of undivided profit brought forward from 31st Dec. 1873	...	£1,661	11 4
„ gross profit for the year ending 31st Dec., 1874	...	163,712	11 0
		£165,374	2 4

1875, Jan. 1st. By balance brought down ... £15,000 0 0
Mr. Samuel Joshua, of the firm of Joshua Bros. and Co., has been elected to a seat at the board of the City Bank, subject to confirmation by the shareholders at the next general meeting.

At the meeting of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited) a dividend of 4s. per share was declared, and the report and accounts were passed.

The following is the directors' report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1874, of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited), to be presented to the shareholders at the meeting on the 27th inst:—

The directors have the satisfaction of reporting continued progress in the lighting of Singapore, for particulars of which they refer to the report annexed, from their engineer and manager, Mr. E. J. Wells, dated February 26th, 1875. The directors have to announce, with extreme regret, the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. John Nicol. The directors going out of office by rotation are:—Messrs. William Henry Le Feuvre and Robert Stannard Foreman; and these gentlemen, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves for the support of the shareholders. The present auditors, Messrs. William Thomas Morrison and Alfred Williams, retire from office according to the articles, and, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves to the shareholders for that purpose. The balance sheet to 31st December, 1874, and appended to this report, shows the financial position of the company. The directors have written off for depreciation of works and plant, and off the expenses of first establishment, as per balance sheet, at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum. The profit for the half-year, after writing off these sums, amounts to £1,913 12s. 4d., which together with £77 4s. 9d., the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £1,990 17s. 1d.; out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the amounts paid up on the preference and original capital; the balance of £38 2s. 7d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend to be payable on May 20th.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of an Order of the Spanish Government introducing certain modifications into the Tariff of the Philippine Islands with regard to textile fabrics. A translation of the Order may be seen on application at the Statistical and Commercial Department, 1, Whitehall.

Bar Silver has been sold at 57½d. per oz. for India and the Continent, and the market may be considered firm at this rate. Mexican Dollars to a large amount have been sold at 56½d. per

oz. for new and old die together, showing a decline of ½d. per oz from previous arrivals.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton on the 22nd inst., was—in gold, to Galle, £1,290; in silver, to Penang, £47,000; to Singapore, £32,050; to Hong Kong, £15,302; to Shanghai, £37,107; total in gold, £1,290; in silver, £131,459.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have had rather more business doing in our market during the past week, the deliveries being very large, and the quantity offered without reserve at auction being smaller. Prices for all the better grades have been fairly maintained, but common black and red-leaf Congous and common to fair Scented Capers have sold at low prices. In the public sales 14,974 packages have been offered and sold without reserve, the sales passing heavily and at lower prices for Common Congous and Scented Capers. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz:—

	1875.	1874.
	lbs.	lbs.
Home Consumption	2,828,057	5,330,923
Coastwise	784,715	740,046
Exports	1,592,252	640,098
Total delivered	5,205,024	6,711,067

CONGOURS.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings continue in good demand at fully former prices. Broken-leaf kinds have sold ½d. per lb. lower. Fair to good common also show a decline of ½d. per lb. Fair to good Kaisows have been in request from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; fine, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d., have met with a moderate sale, but finest have been but in little request. Pak Lin kinds show no alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have sold ½d. per lb. lower at public sales; fair to good medium kinds have been sold from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; good to fine remain steady at previous prices. Sales of finest are limited. Canton make kinds: Common to fair have sold rather better, from 10½d. to 1s.; good have been in demand from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Oolongs remain dull of sale at last week's prices. Souchongs: Fair to good medium kinds remain firm; in finest but little has been done. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Although the quantity offered at auction has been smaller, the Trade being full, prices have declined about 1d. per lb. for common, say to 9d. to 9½d. per lb., whilst fair has sold at 10½d. to 11½d. per lb., showing a similar decline. Canton Orange Pekoes have been steady at last week's prices. Foo Chow Capers and Orange Pekoes show no material alteration, the demand continuing inactive. Green Teas.—There has been but little change during the week. The finest lines of Moyune Gunpowder and Hyson sell well, but all common to medium kinds show no improvement on last week's rates.

SILK.

Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw and Co.'s Report upon the Silk Market says:—There is nothing particularly new to report; business continues limited to the common classes of Tattees, and prices are unchanged; there has also been a little more inquiry for the better sorts, and 15s. 6d. has been paid for Blue Elephants. Cantons are quiet; buyers decline to give over 11s. 9d. for market No. 4, and as holders generally are firm for 12s. little or no business has been done. In Japans more has been doing, at about former rates. The deliveries of China Silk are good, but of other kinds below the average. Deliveries from 1st to 22nd instant:—

	1875.	1874.
China	2,552	2,021
Canton	412	514
Japan	366	363
Bengal	137	172
Total	3,467	3,070

COFFEE.—The market during the week has been quiet but firm, and a small business has been done in Plantation Ceylon at last week's prices, but yesterday the sales went off flatly, all qualities selling at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Plantation Ceylon sold, triage, 81s. 6d. to 95s.; small to low middling grey, 101s. to 106s. 6d.; middling colour, 107s. to 109s.; bold, 109s. 6d. to 115s.; peaberry, 123s. to 131s. No business in Native Ceylon is reported.

CUTCH.—Nothing doing.

COTTON.—The market shows less tone, and prices are barely supported. Quotations are, Tinnivelly, 5½d., Western Madras, 5½d.

COCONUT OIL.—Ceylon rules at £37 15s. to £38; fine Cochins, owing to scarcity, is worth £44 per ton. In auction, 61 pipes Cochins were chiefly bought in at 41s. 3d. to 41s. 6d., and 205 hogheads Ceylon at 38s. 6d. to 39s.

CHINA GRASS.—An offer of 265 bales was bought in at £33.

GAMBER shows an advancing tendency, and a fair amount of business has been done during the week, commencing at 24s. 3d. to 24s. 6d., and closing at 25s. per cwt. ex quay.

HEMP.—At the auctions there was an almost entire absence of demand, and nearly everything was bought in, including 2,250 bales Manila at £30 to £31 10s.; 67 bales Aloe Fibre at £27 15s. to £28; and 25 tons tarred Manila Sack Tyers at £20 per ton.

ISINGLASS.—The auctions on the 16th inst. were small, and the catalogues were mostly cleared at steady prices. Penang tongue sold, good stout at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d., dark small to middling at 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d., low at 2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d.; leaf, stout fair at 5s. 1d., ordinary at 2s. 9d., thin middling to fair at 4s. 7d. to 5s., cloudy at 4s., ordinary at 3s. 3d.; pure, good pale at 1s. 10d., fair at 1s. 5d., very ordinary at 4d.

PRESERVED GINGER.—At sale 40 casks Canton, Chyloong brand, sold at 6d., one lot at 6½d.

PEPPER.—*Black*. The parcels brought to public sale have been nearly all bought in, 1,613 bags Penang at 5½d. for clean greyish, 5½d. for dusty West Coast, 1,464 bags Singapore at 6½d.; 150 bags damaged sold at 5½d. to 5½d., and 150 bags sound sold prior to auctions. *White*: No transactions reported.

RICE.—A stronger demand has set in for cargoes, and there has been more transacted, at firmer prices, the following having been placed:—Est, 1,300 tons Rangoon, early March sailing, at 8s. 5½d., Continent. A cargo 1,050 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 8s. 6d., open charter. Eagle 750 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 8s. 4½d., Continent. Innocents, 800 tons Bassein and 250 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 8s. 1½d. for Bassein, and 8s. 3d. for Rangoon. Lady Clare (s.), 1,400 tons Rangoon, sailed about middle of March and passed Canal, at 9s. 4½d., Liverpool quay terms. Zaritza, 1,174 tons Rangoon, Feb. sailing, at 8s. 7½d., Continental terms, being firmer. On the spot, 11,000 bags Rangoon have been sold, price said to be 9s. per cwt.; also 7,000 bags Bassein at 8s., and 6,000 bags Rangoon at 8s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet, and scarcely any sales have been made either on the spot or afloat. The only business in East India has been 530 baskets and 4,300 bags date Penang at 16s., 815 mats good brown ditto at 20s. 6d. to 21s., and 400 tons unclayed Manila (Ilo Ilo) at 17s. per cwt.

SAGO is not much in demand, and of 2,333 bags in public sale only a few bags fair small sold at 17s. 6d.; the rest bought in, good small brownish at 18s., dull at 17s. 6d., small medium at 18s. to 18s. 6d., rough Borneo at 17s. 6d. *Flour*: At auction, nearly the whole of 4,100 bags pinky Singapore was bought in at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., a few lots selling at 13s. 6d. to 14s. for sound and 9s. to 12s. for damaged.

SPICES.—*Cassia Buds*: At auction 69 bags old import taken in at £5 10s. *Cloves* are quiet. At sale 10 cases Penang sold at 1s. 8½d. for bold bright. *Nutmegs* quiet; 50 cases Penang brown sold, 96 nuts to the lb. at 3s., and 124's at 2s. 9d. per lb.

TAPIOCA is steady in value, but the demand is slow. At sale 600 bags Eastern flake were chiefly bought in at 2½d. to 3½d. for common to bold; 350 bags good white sold at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb.; 580 bags pearl partly sold at 21s. for bold medium; the remainder bought in at 22s. for white medium, 21s. 6d. to 22s. for large, and 22s. 6d. for bullets.

TRN.—The speculative demand for Straits has disappeared, and the business has been solely for consumptive requirements. The quotation has dropped to £85 on the spot and afloat. Banca and Billiton are without alteration.

YOKOHAMA HATS.—At public sale 10 bales sold at 2s. per dozen.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

With a quieter feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and only moderate inquiry in all departments, the tone of this Market has become tame and inanimate, without, however, developing any noticeable change in the attitude of sellers, who, as a rule, steadily hold for their full quotations, the exceptions being few, and only where engagements are nearly run out. There has been more firmness in Goods than in Yarns, a tendency to easier prices from the extreme quotations being more apparent in the latter.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr 16	Maggie Dixon	Mann	Java	Bristol
14	Elmina	Plokker	Pangool	Texel
16	Kinfauns Castle	Dodds	China	London
16	Duke of Argyll (s.)	Hellyer	Colombo	London
14	Julius et Rose	Sicard	Bangkok	Marseilles
16	Henrietta Behn	Watter	Manila	New York
18	Orana	Collins	Java	Queentown
18	Alatir	Tewkesbury	Rangoon	Do.
15	Pelikan	Brandt	China	Cuxhaven
6	Carmelita and Ida	Jensen	Amoy	New York
6	Rindore	Bruce	Penang	Do.
19	County of Lancaster	Fordyce	Java	Greenock
19	Maibit	Altmann	Do.	Queentown
19	Alden Besse	—	Hong Kong	New York
19	Mary Ann	Follett	Batavia	Do.
30	Bonito	Seward	Java	Crookhaven
20	Hattie G. Hall	Carter	Batavia	Boston
7	Lainetar	Ludgren	Padang	New York
21	Vicksburg	Webster	Rangoon	Crookhaven

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 9	Louise Marie	Laione	Ceylon	St. Malo
10	Alcmaria Victrix	Molema	Macassar	Amsterdam
10	May Queen (s.)	—	Galle	Newcastle
15	Boston Vale	—	Singapore	Shields
17	Lucia	Cromley	Hong Kong	London
17	Ceres	Esperen	Batavia	Do.
18	Melbrek	Pierce	Hong Kong	Do.
17	Orissa	Masteron	Singapore	Cardiff
18	Lady Carter	Darles	Do.	Do.
19	Oceanic (s.)	Jennings	China and Japan	Liverpool
25	Hampton (s.)	McMoutrey	Batavia	Southampton
19	Deron	Hicks	Galle	Cardiff
19	Jessie Jamieson	West	Yokohama	Liverpool
19	Copernicus	Hussolman	Java	Newcastle
20	Lord of the Isles (s.)	Cowie	Singapore and China	London
19	Vratchzoeker	Valleng	Macassar	Rotterdam
21	Glaucus (s.)	Wilding	Singapore, China, &c.	Liverpool

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—**STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.**—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne, Erl King: For Padang, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Celebes. For Colombo, &c.: Dhoolia, Sultan, Colombo, Yorkshire.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Punjaub, Coulmakyle, Cathaya, Flying Spur, Formosa. For Hong Kong: Solent, Chusan, Coldstream. For Shanghai: Falcon, Ambassador, Guinevere. For Bangkok: Pallas. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Annie E. Elliot. For Singapore: Atma. For Singapore and Penang: Excelsior, Belle of Southesk. For Colombo: Gertrude, Annie.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Menelaus (str.), Ajax (str.), Sarpedon (str.), Priam (str.). For Hong Kong and Yokohama: Belgic (str.), Gaelic (str.). For Hong Kong (via Cardiff): Prince Louis. For Batavia: David Babcock, Akbar. For Manila: Trinidad. For Singapore: Leon (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via London): Glengyle (str.). For Ilo Ilo: Janet Ferguson. For Singapore: Bowen.

At CARDIFF.—For Singapore: Duc Luigi, Sumatra, Marian (str.). For Batavia: Delta.

At SUNDERLAND.—For Batavia: Halia.

SPOKEN.

SUMIDA (s.), from London to Japan, March 29, 16.6 N., 42.44 E.

SATSUMA, from London to Yokohama, March 2, 22 N., 23 W.

OLUSTEE, from New York to Singapore, March 11, 34 S., 30 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 55s. weight, 50s. to 55s. meat. To Hiogo: 55s. weight or meat. To Nagasaki: 75s. weight, 70s. meat. To Shanghai: 45s. to 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hankow: 55s. weight, 55s. meat. To Hong Kong: 45s. to 50s. weight, 35s. to 40s. meat. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meat. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meat. To Colombo: 35s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 65s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight or meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Singapore: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £38. To Shanghai: £35. To Hong Kong: £26. To Singapore: £25. To Penang: £25, f.c. To Galle: £23 to £24. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 25s.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 37s. To Shanghai: 35s. To Hong Kong: 30s. To Singapore: 24s. To Colombo: 24s. To Galle: 25s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 28s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 25s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Singapore: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 20s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tartar and Rajanattianahur arrived at Suez on the 17th inst. from London, and left for China, &c.

Arrived in West Bay, Portland, on the 19th inst., the Scawfell, from Manila for London, short of provisions, having been 170 days on the passage; she was supplied and proceeded.

The remaining portion of the cargo (coals), about 1,200 tons, of the Ernestine, from Sunderland for Macassar, which was towed into Nieuwe Diep, April 2, after being ashore on Hasbro Sands, was sold on the 12th inst. by auction.

The following telegram has been received from the Border Chieftain, from Colombo:—April 21, wind changed suddenly last evening to N.E., which increased to a gale; being low water had great difficulty in getting soldiers and labourers on board tug in safety; a few reliable men remained on board all night; ship's lifeboat lost on the rocks; weather has now moderated, and labourers returning to ship; work will be resumed immediately; ship suffered, striking heavily during night; leak in forehold being stopped; steam pumps almost fixed.

TRIAL TRIPS, &c.

The trial trip of the Thomas Sorby (str.), Captain Jackson, took place on the 15th inst. in the Tees Bay. This steamer was launched in February last at Stockton-on-Tees, and belongs to the Star Ball Line of steamers, trading between Rotterdam and Java, carrying the Netherlands mails and calling at Southampton for passengers and cargo. The engines, by Messrs. Blair and Co., of Stockton, proved themselves to be worthy of this well-known firm, and an average speed of ten knots, with a consumption of nine tons in twenty-four hours, was attained. About sixty visitors were on board.

The trial of the new engines of 200-horse power just erected in the Java Steamship Company's screw steamer Celebes, of 2,000 tons register, by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, of Lambeth, took place on the 16th inst. The vessel left the Millwall Docks at 11 A.M., and proceeded down the Thames. The speed attained on the measured mile was at the rate of 11½ knots per hour, and after returning to Southend and landing the company on board the steamer proceeded at once to Nieuwe Diep to take in further cargo and 200 Dutch troops for Java.

RELEASE OF THE PYAH PEKHET (CAPTAIN BOWERS).—Sheriff Smith, Greenock, has decided to order the release of the Pyah Pekhet from the restrictions under which she was put by the Board of Trade. His Lordship, in his decision, went fully into the facts of the case, stating that the reporters appointed by the Court had not been content with mere theorising, but had put the ship to test by surveying her when loaded and afloat outside of the Albert Harbour. The result was that they found her drawing 9ft. 6in. aft and 9ft. forward, and that she had nowhere less than 2ft. 6½in. of freeboard. According, therefore, to the calculations of the Court surveyors the ship had a little more of a clear side than had been stated by the measurements of the Board of Trade surveyors. His Lordship reserved the question of expenses until the other actions pending are decided.—[She sailed for Penang on 23rd.]

DEUTSCHE BANK.

(Registered in Berlin as a Limited Company,
under Prussian Law.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP,
15,000,000 Thalers (£2,250,000).

RESERVE FUND—334,537 Thalers.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN—29, BURG STRASSE

LONDON BANKERS.
National Provincial Bank of England
German Bank of London (Limited).

LONDON SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Freshfields.

AGENCIES.
Hamburg, Bremen, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.
Messrs. Knoblauch and Lichtenstein.

LONDON AGENCY.
50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MANAGER.
G. Fietsch, Esq.

The London Agency is prepared to transact Foreign
Banking business of every description, on terms to be
ascertained at its office.

**HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000, at exchange of 4s. 6d.—
£23,500.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG
KONG.

ACTING MANAGER—T. JACKSON, 31, Lombard-street.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hioho	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or
collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also
receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with
the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular
Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia,
and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of
constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents con-
nected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian
and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and
Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London
register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d.
per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April
and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong
Kong, held in February and August.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE
PARIS.**

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of
March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1854,
and 31st December, 1860, and of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,300,000.

Reserved Fund ... £2,000,000 ... £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse,
Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria
(Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai,
Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yoka-
hama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England and Union Bank
of London.

LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

SUB-MANAGER.—H. DUVAL.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of
Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the
above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every
description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon
terms to be ascertained at the Office.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET,
LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,
Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the
terms customary with London Bankers, and interest
allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following
terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve
months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods de-
posits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills
issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the
Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and ap-
proved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and
purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in
East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the
same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and
Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other descrip-
tion of Bankin' Business and Money Agency, British
and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

GUERLAIN, 15, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS.—Veritable Ambrosial Cream for shaving
fashionable Perfumes for the handkerchief, Eau Lustrale
for the hair, Eau de Cologne (préparation spéciale),
Poudre de Cypris for the complexion, ni fard, ni bismuth
a produit chimique.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect
Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow,
Hioho, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Mel-
bourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth,
Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yoka-
hama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office.
They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with
India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British
and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the
receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and
the effecting of remittances between the above-named
Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for
fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on
application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street London, 1875.

**FINEST TEA, DIRECT FROM
CHINA.**

"We venture to affirm that it would be well worth
"some one's while to try the experiment of making
"a market for really good Teas, charging as high
"prices as he pleased. If the Fancy Teas which
"now go to the Russian consumer could thus be
"supplied in London, we entertain no doubt that
"they would achieve an enormous sale for afternoon
"use."—*Leading Article, Times*, 27th March, 1875.

Messrs. CHALMERS, MACKINTOSH, and Co., of
Shanghai, take this opportunity of announcing that they
have for some time supplied numerous friends with the
very best Tea procurable, by direct shipments from
China, in single original packages, of 10 lbs. and 20 lbs.
each. They have thus in all cases been able to meet the
difficulty as to quality so much complained of, and are
prepared to extend the facility to any who will forward
their names and addresses and quantity of Tea required to
their agents for this purpose, Messrs. Daley and
Symons, 15, Philpot-lane, London, E.C.

This is no attempt to supply "cheap" Tea, but a
proved means of enabling customers, by co-operation,
and avoiding of intermediate profits and expenses, to
purchase in China the finest "First Crop" Congou Teas,
as received from the growers, in the original cases,
having all their natural aroma and strength, absolutely
secured from adulteration, and the handling and mixing
processes of this country, which spoil the flavour.

It must be borne in mind that these "first crop" Teas
are limited in quantity, and only to be procured once a
year, being gathered in the early spring, and all shipped
off in the months of June and July; and as the quantity
forwarded this season by Messrs. C. M. and Co. depends
upon the orders received during the present month, parties
desiring a supply are invited to send in their names
and addresses and the quantities required without delay.

Two qualities only are shipped—once at 3s. and another
at 3s. 6d. per lb. duly paid and delivered, the latter being
the finest Tea to be had (usually bought for the Russian
market), and which through the ordinary channels would
cost about 4s. 6d. per lb.

There is still a small quantity of the 1874 Teas for
sale in original 20 lb. boxes at 3s. 6d. per lb., and the new
season's (1875) will not arrive till August.

Orders received on behalf of Messrs. Chalmers, Mack-
intosh, and Co., of Shanghai, by
Messrs. DALEY and SYMONS, 15, Philpot-lane, E.C.

Payment—Cash on delivery.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

YORKSHIRE RELISH

THE most delicious SAUCE
in the world to CHOPS, STEAKS,
FISH, &c. Sold by all Grocers and
Oilmen in bottles 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.
Trade mark—Willow-pattern plate.

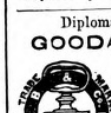
PROPRIETORS:—

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE
WORLD.—Makes delicious Bread
without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c.,
without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. Bread
made with this Powder is much easier to
digest, and much more wholesome than
that raised with yeast, and a larger quan-
tity is obtained from the same weight of
flour. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its
superiority over others. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, and
Oilmen in 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Tins.
Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.



Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST
AGREEABLE TONIC yet intro-
duced. For the relief of Indigestion,
General Debility, and Loss of Appetite
it is UNVALUABLE. Recommended for its
purity by the *Food Journal*, Arthur Hill
Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq.,
F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S.A., &c. Sold by
Grocers, Oilmen, and Chemists, in large bottles at 1s.,
1s. 1d., 2s., and 3s. 3d. each. Prepared by GOODALL,
BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 29, Cheapside, City,
REPORTER ON TRADE PRODUCTS, LEC-
TURER ON COMMERCE at the SOCIETY of ARTS,
London Institution, &c., and Editor of the "Journal of
Applied Science," may be consulted on the sources of
supply, value and economic applications of all articles of
commerce. Analyses furnished, and statistics of various
imports and range of prices supplied.

**AT THE
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
(LIMITED),**

Held at the CANNON-STREET TERMINUS HOTEL,
on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1875,

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., in the Chair,
the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and
carried, viz.:—

1. That the Report and Statement of Accounts for the
half-year ended 31st Dec., 1874, now presented, be re-
ceived and adopted.

2. That Mr. Herbert Knowles be re-elected a Director
of the Bank.

3. That Mr. Seth A. Apear be re-elected a Director of
the Bank.

4. That Mr. John Borradaile be re-elected a Director of
the Bank.

5. That Mr. C. N. Cooke and Mr. Francis Cooper be
appointed Auditors for the current year.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. R.
O. Campbell for his able and courteous conduct in the
chair this day.

Extracted from the Minutes.

R. O. SAWERS, Chief Manager.

National Bank of India (Limited), 80, King William-
street, London, E.C., April 22, 1875.

**GRAND HOTEL COMPANY.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.**

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Espla-
nade, offers to visitors all the advantages and com-
forts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and
guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct
information given regarding the movements of the steam
ship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.

W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house,
with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and
most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apart-
ments for large and small families, replete with every
comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent
cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and
other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA,
CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel
well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-
water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English
French, and German papers, and the *London and China*
Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK.**

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York.
Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable
for families or business travellers.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the
City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens.
The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the
Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.
Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Baths and all other
conveniences.

**HOTEL KRON PRINSEN,
HAMBURG.**

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-
class House, at moderate prices.

NERVA, MARCHAND, & CO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, &c.

14, RUE DE LA GRANGE BATELIERE
PARIS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

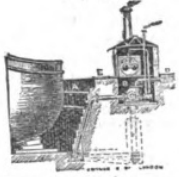
In his celebrated TRAVELS IN CHINA, pub-
lished in 1871, says:—

"I had with me in my travels a quantity of
"Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people,
"and nothing could exceed their gratitude: and, in
"consequence—milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed
"poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of
"Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of
"peas, and the demand became so great that I was
"obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

This fine OINTMENT is invaluable in the
cure of BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS,
OLD SORES, wounds, ulcers, gout,
rheumatism, and all skin diseases.

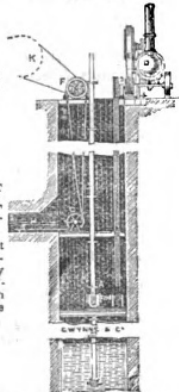
GWYNNE and Co., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Fig. 39.



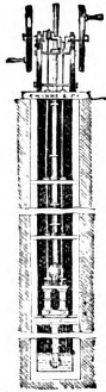
GWYNNE & Co.'s PATENT PUMPING MACHINERY, AS APPLIED TO EMPTING DOCKS.
The whole arrangement very compact and self-contained. References to many applications combining unparalleled efficiency with moderate first cost will be given.

Fig. 48.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.
Fixed in a deep well, mine, or co.-pit, and driven by a portable or fixed engine fixed on the surface of the ground. Can be had of all sizes, and capable of raising any quantity of water.

Fig. 100.



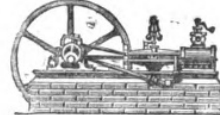
GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED DOUBLE BARREL DEEP WELL PUMP.
For Hand-power, adapted for ordinary wells of any depth, of most careful construction, and on the most approved system.

Fig. 86.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP, WORKED DIRECT BY STEAM ENGINE.
These Pumps work without valves or packing, and raise a considerable quantity of water. They will lift sand, mud, or grit without choking, and require only very inexpensive repairs.

Fig. 146.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE.
With or without Expansion Gear, for economical working.
From 4 to 100-horse power

Fig. 154.



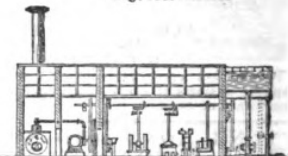
GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED CORNISH BOILERS WITH DOUBLE FLUES.
These boilers are simple and compact. They are proved by hydraulic power to double the working pressure, are got up with the greatest care, and none but first-class materials are used in their construction. Estimates given for any size or shape of boiler.

Fig. 142.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.
Light, simple in construction, durable, and economical, and very superior to "Agricultural" Engines.
From 2½ to 30-horse power

Fig. 192.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED MACHINERY FOR PRESSING OIL FROM SEED, OLIVES, FAT, &c., &c.
The above shows an arrangement for a seed oil mill, and comprises, besides the requisite motion power, a crushing mill, pair of runners, heading apparatus, hydraulic press, and pumps. A Centrifugal Pump is added to lift water or any purpose required.

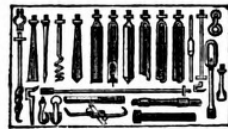
Fig. 193.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED HYDRAULIC LIFTS.

Worked by the supply from a tank at the top of the building, or from main pipe of any water company's supply. Well adapted for lowering wine, or other produce, into or up from cellars, or may be modified for lowering bankers' and jewellers' safes into the strong rooms. The waste water runs into the sewer.

Fig. 121.



GWYNNE & Co.'s BORING TOOLS.
Of greatly improved construction. The figure represents those most frequently used, but the form and number vary much with the nature of the soil, and size of the bore hole. G. & Co. can confidently recommend these as the best in the market.

Fig. 31.



GWYNNE & Co.'s PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINE AND FLOATING IRRIGATOR.
In which the Pumps are furnished with hose for distributing the water over the adjoining plantations. Made in all sizes.

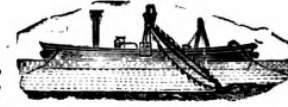
Fig. 105.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED TREBLE BARREL LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.

These are made with gun metal barrels, copper piston rods, and brass valves. The workmanship and materials throughout are of the very best class, and comparison with those of other makers is challenged. Gwynne & Co. make single and double-barrelled pumps upon the same principles.

Fig. 207.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED DREDGING MACHINERY.
The boat can be constructed so as to draw only 18 inches of water, if required. The machinery is extremely simple, yet thoroughly effective, the workmanship and materials are of the first class, and the amount of work it will do, compared with the cost, most favourable.

TWENTY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO THIS MACHINERY IN ALL THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Large Illustrated Catalogue with many Estimates, and upwards of 200 Engravings, post free for Twenty-four Stamps to any part of the world.

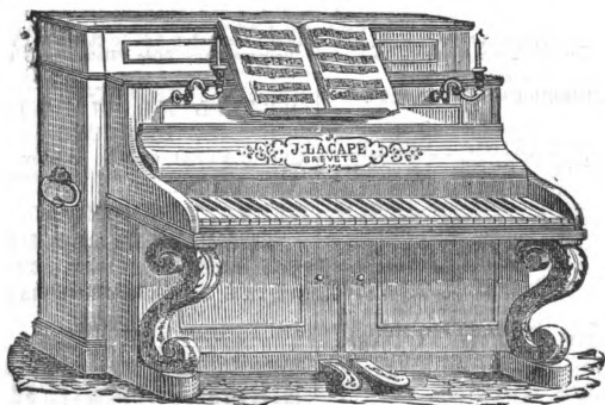
AUTOMATICAL PIANOS.

(NEW INVENTION.)

J. LACAPE,

29 BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN, PARIS.

These Pianos play of themselves, without the aid of a handle, and render every kind of written music desired, without having to be touched. They have a key board of seven octaves, which can be played on, if desired, in the same way as an ordinary Piano, being constructed in exactly the same manner.



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS TO PARIS are respectfully invited to hear this most wonderful and unique invention daily, from Twelve to Four.

Orders through the China and Japan Agency. Specimen at Mr. McMahon's, Yokohama.

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE

Of medicinal Lozenges, Pills, and Granules. Large and small Capsules prepared with gelatine or gluten. Silvered or plain Pills under various covers and marks. Preparations of the pharmaceutical formula and Medicines known made to order.

NOTICE TO IDLE STOMACHS.

Depot of Seltzifer Lozenges, P. & Co.'s Patent. These Lozenges, prepared with the substance of Seltz Water, generate carbonic acid, the most active remedy for indigestion. Price, 2 francs a bottle of 100 Lozenges.

Apply to the Society of Improvement, **PROTIERES & Co.**

Orders may be sent through the China and Japan Agency.

SELTZIFER LOZENGES
Dragées
Digestive principle
of
SELTZ WATER.
P. & Co.'s PATENT.
23, RUE DES ECOUFFES,
PARIS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE,
COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium.

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.

None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. DAVENPORT**,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sold in Hong Kong and Shanghai by Watson and Co.



**PETROLEUM, KEROSENE, AND PARAFFIN
OIL LAMPS,
TO BURN WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.**

**ROWATT'S PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMP,
FLAT WICK, FOUR SIZES;
ROWATT'S PATENT RADIATOR LAMP,
CIRCULAR WICK,**

Are the only Lamps yet made to burn the above Oils without Chimney, Smoke, or Smell.
They are easily trimmed, NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER, and save great annoyance, trouble, and expense of Chimneys breaking. They are easily managed, simple in construction, and inexpensive.

THOS. ROWATT & SONS,
4, RADSWORTH STREET, BALDWIN STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
126, FOUNTAIN BRIDGE, EDINBURGH. KILRENNY OIL WORKS, ANSTRUTHER, FIFE.



ENGLISH GOODS, PER STEAMERS, AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

supply English Manufactures at strictly wholesale prices. They invite the attention of Families residing abroad to their illustrated 120 page Catalogue, gratis, post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description. Patterns post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery; Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Beers and Ales, Preserved Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., shipped at lowest export prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign produce disposed of for a Commission of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Price Lists post free.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,

50, 51, AND 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TERMS—NOT LESS THAN 25 PER CENT. TO ACCOMPANY INDENTS, AND BALANCE DRAWN FOR AT THIRTY OR SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.

Price Lists may be had of WHEATLEY AND CO., Bombay, or Office of *Calcutta Englishman*, Calcutta.



C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

BENTINCK-STREET, CALCUTTA,

**CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND
BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
INDIA

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T.
G.C.S.I., &c

**SOLE AGENTS in India, China, and the Straits Settlements for the PATENT ELECTRIC
BILLIARD MARKER, scoring the Game from the Table.**

In the Press, and will shortly be published, "The Billiard Player's Companion." Contains some useful and instructive information regarding the Billiard Table, with a few hints on the games of Billiards, Pool, and Pyramids. Illustrated.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

**THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY,
Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.**

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins

which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
after this date, and without which none is genuine
November, 1874.

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Bokhara ...	2,932	450	April 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Indus ...	3,478	500	May 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Cathay ...	2,932	450	May 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Deccan ...	3,429	560	May 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.
Malway ...	2,932	450	May 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract for conveyance of H.M.'s Mails.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their steamers from Southampton, via the SUEZ CANAL, every Thursday, for Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Bombay. Every second Thursday for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.

Corresponding steamers are despatched from Venice every Friday, and from Brindisi every Monday, to Alexandria, with the Overland portion of the mails and passengers.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, 97, CANNON-STREET.—FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE MARSEILLES (via S.C.), ON THE FOLLOWING SUNDAYS, at 10 A.M.:—

Ava ...	May 9	For	Naples, Port Said, Aden, Gallé, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
Hoogly ...	May 23		
Imoudaddy ...	June 6		
Peiho ...	June 20		
Mei Kong ...	July 4		

The Steamers of the 9th May, 6th June, and 4th July connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius.

The Steamers of the 23rd May, and 20th June connect at Gallé with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon)
" Constantinople ... " " Saturday, 5 P.M.
" Algiers ... " " "

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

For Passage Rates or information, apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; also to G. and H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam; also at the Offices of the Messageries Maritimes in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their Berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

SHORT SEA ROUTE
to AUSTRALIA, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN STEAM-SHIPS.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on their advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glengyle ...	100 A1	1,676	200	May 1
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Glenarney ...	100 A1	2,016	330	To follow
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	—	—	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glencables ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

CHINA
THE following SPLENDID
First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Solent	A1 16 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Jno.C. Munro	A1	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Guinevere	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO.
will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Sailing.
H. K. Yokohama & Hio-go	Galley of Lorne, s.s.	100 A1	1390	S.W.I.	April 28
Hong Kong	Burke (new)	100 A1	950	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai	Falcon	A1 14 yr.	794	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai	Titanis	A1 16 yr.	679	S.W.I.	To follow.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.—The following splendid first-class STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Sing. H. K. Yokohama & Hio-go	Galley of Lorne, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	April 28
Do	Flintshire, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	May 10
Shanghai	Ambassador	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	April 30

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

To sail April 30.
FOR SHANGHAI, direct, the clipper ship AMBASSADOR, A1, 16 years, 692 register; C. PREHN, commander; East India Docks. This ship has made some of the fastest passages on record, and is noted for discharging her cargo without damage. For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within (corner of Cornhill), E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO.'S
INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES
of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen. Sing. China & Japan	Erl King, s.s.	A1 100	S.W.I.D.	May 5
Hong Kong	Chusan	A1 14 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Yoko. & Hio-go	Coulunakyle	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Do	Flying Spur	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.D.	To follow

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the favourite steamer ERL KING, 100 A1. Last shipping day, 5th May. Apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. Last shipping day, 10th May

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, calling at Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, the splendid new Clyde-built screw steam ship ARGYLL, 100 A1, 1,950 tons gross register, 1,250 tons register, 220-h.p. nominal, 1,100-h.p. effective; DAVID SCOTT, Commander (late of the s.s. Atholl); Victoria Docks. This fine high-class steamer, just launched, and owned by Messrs John Warrack and Co., of Leith, has been built specially for the India and China trade.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, S.W.; 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA and HIOGO, the well-known China clipper ALBUERRA, A1 17 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 774 tons register; W. H. THOMAS, Commander; South West India Docks. This fine vessel is confidently recommended to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—First ship the clipper PUNJAUB, A1, 883 tons register; F. H. RENAULT, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. KNIVITT and Co., 3, Sun-court, Cornhill.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Erl King, s.s.	1,707	Robertson & Co. May 6
Flintshire, s.s.	1,243	Norris & Joyner May 10
Excelsior	683	Wright Brothers, & Co. May —
Belle of Southesk	545	Wright Brothers, & Co. May —
Glengyle, s.s.	1,676	A. C. Gow & Co. May 11

LIVERPOOL.
Ajax, s.s. ... 1,549 Alfred Holt ... May 3
Sarpedon, s.s. ... 1,519 " " ... May 13

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